



JPRS Report

Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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Countries To Receive 67.7 Million ECU From EDF

34000546a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
21 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Three West African countries, Benin Republic, Togo and Burkina Faso will receive grants totalling 67.7 million ECU (N390 million) under the 5th and 6th EDF (European Development Fund) for the financing of some of their various national projects.

The commission of the European Communities decided the financing of the projects after a favorable opinion of the EDF committee.

For her hospital infrastructure and health rehabilitation programme, Benin Republic is to receive 14.3 million ECU (N79.1 million) which will also cover the provision of medicine for the Porto Novo Hospital, training and re-training for the medical and ancillary medical staff as well as short and long term technical assistance.

Togo will get two grants of over 9 million ECU (N5.5 million). One is for a rural development programme in the Savannah area and is 6.4 million ECU (N36.4 million) falling under the 6th EDF. The other grant of 3 million ECU (N17.1 million) will cover an animal traction project under an assistance provided to the Adele cattle ranch, and the establishment of a line of credit for the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, to be utilized to provide loans to encourage the introduction of draught animals and associated activities.

An integrated rural development programme for the Sourou Watenga and Passore provinces in Burkina Faso will receive 44 million ECU (N230.8 million).

The programme reflect the government's top priorities—self sufficiency in food production and the conservation and restoration of the land, both targets in the focal sector of the 6th EDF indicative programme and the nation's five-year plan.

07310

Cartography Organization Launched With Signing of 16 Members

34190090b Tunis *LE TEMPS* in French 19 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] In Addis Ababa, 16 African countries signed the agreement on the establishment of the African Organization of Cartography and Remote Detection with headquarters in Algiers. There are two countries—Tunisia and Zaire—which seek the secretary-generalship of that organization. Contacts are now in progress to decide between the two candidates to this post.

Dr Chedli Fezzani was elected secretary-general of the OACT (African Organization of Cartography and Remote Detection) for an interim term of 1 year.

This decision, which approves the work that gave rise to the organization, marks a compromise in the face of the difficulties encountered in picking a sponsor for the organization created in Addis Ababa on Tuesday.

Several countries had nominated a candidate, including Zaire, Senegal, Niger, and Nigeria. Contrary to what had been said, Tunisia did not put a candidate forward.

Dr Fezzani had directed the African Cartography Association since September 1982.

About 45 years old, Dr Fezzani is a graduate of the Paris National Geographic Institute (upper level).

05058

Cubans Report 39 Casualties

34000560a Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
20 Mar 88 p 4

[Text] Lisbon—Cuba's armed forces ministry said this weekend that 39 Cuban soldiers had been killed or wounded over the past 2 months defending the besieged Angolan town of Cuito Cuanavale.

A statement distributed to reporters in Lisbon said Cuba had sent mechanised infantry units, tanks and artillery to help defend the strategic garrison town from South African attack.

The statement was official acknowledgement that Cuban forces are engaged in combat around Cuito Cuanavale, a staging post for Angolan Government offensives against Unita strongholds.

Cuba says it has 40,000 soldiers in Angola to support the Marxist government against Unita and the rebels' South African allies.

The Cubans previously have manned defensive positions behind front-line Angolan troops.

Angolan military commanders told foreign reporters who visited Cuito Cuanavale this week that Cuban units were positioned about 8 km behind Angolan front-line troops.

The statement said Cuban commanders sent a limited number of specialists in tank and artillery warfare to Cuito Cuanavale on 5 December, shortly after the South Africans and Unita launched an offensive against the town.

The armed forces ministry said Cuban mechanised infantry units, tanks and artillery were sent in mid-January to reinforce Angolan troops in the face of what it called South African persistence in attempting to capture Cuito Cuanavale.

It said the Cuban reinforcements have substantially altered the military situation and enemy attempts to seize the town had been repelled.

Hundreds of Angolan troops leading to defence of the town, had been killed or wounded, the statement said.

It added that hundreds of South African and Namibian soldiers were among the casualties. South African has repeatedly denied such claims.

South African troops have not made any attempt to capture the town for the past 17 days, the Cuban Ministry said.

Earlier, Unita said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that it had shot down a Soviet-built MI-17 helicopter ferrying wounded Angolan army officers from Cuito Cuanavale.

The rebels said the helicopter crashed in flames, killing all those on board, when it was hit by anti-aircraft fire on Wednesday between Cuito Cuanavale and Menongue, 160 km to the north-west.

Foreign reporters landed by helicopter on the Menongue road outside Cuito Cuanavale the same day as the reported attack. They reported seeing a truckload of wounded government soldiers waiting to be airlifted out of the area.

Angolan military commanders say 9,000 South African and Unita fighters are positioned to the south of Cuito Cuanavale. South African long-range G-5 and G-6 guns shell the strategic garrison town daily, according to the commanders.

The Cuban statement said South Africa had fired 20,000 155mm rounds since the siege of Cuito Cuanavale began. It said Angolan forces were responding with artillery fire and air attacks.

Unita claimed it had also killed 28 Angolan soldiers on Tuesday and captured weapons in fighting near the central town of Cuemba.

Unita casualties were given as three dead and five wounded.

Unita recently launched a major guerilla offensive in the Cuemba area along the strategic Benguela railroad, Angolan officials told foreign reporters who visited the town last week.

/12232

Cuban Aid in Economic, Social Fields Lauded

34420121a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Juan Martin, reprinted from PRISMA]

[Text] A calamity, the outbreak of cholera detected last May in Soyo Municipio, in the northern province of Zaire, which spread rapidly to Luanda and Bengo and later to other regions of the country, provided another opportunity to demonstrate Cuban solidarity with Angola.

Hundreds of health workers threw themselves into the battle against the epidemic, even those who, at that time, should have been leaving for vacation in their distant country and those who were about to leave because they had completed their mission put off their departure.

Moreover, the Cuban Government immediately sent teams of epidemiologists, sanitation engineers and other specialists, even including Hector Terry, Cuba's vice minister of public health, to help to control this contagious disease.

The first shipment of antibiotics, vaccines and other medicines to combat the epidemic to reach Luanda came from Havana.

As Lucio Lara, first secretary of the People's Assembly and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Center Committee, recently commented, this attitude of the Cubans is nothing new. "From the first days of the revolution, we have encountered, in the Communist Party of Cuba, in its government and in the commander-in-chief, an enormous generosity and a great willingness by the Cuban people to help fill the vacuum which we had and still have and which we cannot fill," he explained.

This was verified immediately in the area of health and education in which this collaboration, as in other sectors, was extremely valuable, stressed Lara, who was a close collaborator of the late president and found of the Republic, Agostinho Neto.

Actually, the first contingent of Cuban physicians arrived in Angola as early as March 1976, soon followed by the first teachers, who had scarcely landed here before they began their work in literacy and cultural improvement.

Lara made note of the critical technical-cultural situation in the country following the departure of the Portuguese colonialists, because they had filled all the professional positions and provided the skilled labor. The crisis intensified with the second war of liberation, waged against the South Africans and Zairians, who, from the south and north of the country, were seeking to prevent the MPLA from assuming power. After the invaders were defeated, demobilized Cuban troops engaged in various agricultural tasks, such as the coffee harvest, and in other sectors such as transportation, communications and the construction of bridges and highways that had been destroyed during the wars.

Fidel Castro and Agostinho Neto

In July 1986, Presidents Fidel Castro and Agostinho Neto signed the first economic and scientific-technical cooperation accord and the aid was developed across the board in other production and service sectors.

During the 10 years since the signing of this first treaty, the collaboration has encompassed basic activities in the sectors and branches of agriculture, manufacturing, energy, the sugar, salt and fishing industries, construction and radio and television.

Assistance was also provided in the areas of communications and transportation, trade (domestic and foreign), statistics, economic planning, physics, geodesy and cartography, popular militia, the cinema, the exploitation of lumber and reforestation, among many other areas. It should be noted that Cuban cooperation is freely offered and technical assistance is provided at the level of advisors, specialists, high- and mid-level technicians and skilled manpower (construction and agricultural workers).

Other forms of aid include the exchange of experiences through delegations, manpower training, with study grants provided, the exchange of technical information, the presentation of donations, scientific-technical research (for example, in the fishing industry) and diagnostic and prognostic studies.

Cuban civilian cooperants are currently working in 13 of the 18 Angolan provinces and in 19 production and service sectors. The assistance has been most abundant and important in the health and education sectors, not to say that the aid in other sectors has not also been substantial.

Decade of Victories

Since the arrival of the first physicians in 1976, aid in this area has been increasing constantly. Suffice it to say that, in 1985, the Cuban physicians and stomatologists treated 1,103,210 outpatients and the following year the number grew to 1,297,947 patients.

There has also been an intensification of teaching activity in 11 training centers for mid-level technicians in the schools of medicine of Luanda and Huambo, as well as in the work of health education among the population.

Similar successes have been recorded in the field of education since the arrival of the first teachers in Cabinda Province in 1976. Thousands of teachers are currently working in Angola; we would emphasize the work performed by the "Che Guevara" and "Frank Pais" teaching contingents.

Collaboration in this sector takes another form: the training of personnel in Cuba. By last year, thousands of young Angolans had attended complete training courses at the intermediate level, for skilled factory workers, or university courses, on Cuban territory.

More than 6,000 students from this African country are currently attending university, intermediate and primary courses in Cuba; most of the last group are attending schools created for them on the Isle of Youth.

In addition, since their arrival in Angola, Cuban teachers have engaged in training the cadres who will replace them in the future. In 1976 they offered the first training courses for primary school teachers and now they are

working on basic courses for nursery school institutes of the Secretariat of Social Affairs, for pre-university professors and at the Institute of Educational Sciences in Huila Province.

They are also designing study plans for various disciplines and creating manuals for various subjects.

In the latest course, 51,509 Angolan students received training from Cuban teachers.

Cuban professors give classes in the schools of economics, engineering and sciences at the Agostinho Neto University and in the faculties of economics and agrarian sciences in Huambo. They are also presenting post-graduate courses and training instructors in several academic disciplines.

Also noteworthy is the cooperation of Cuban workers in the energy sector, in which they have performed titanic labors following the second war of liberation, reestablishing the electric power supply to Luanda, rebuilding 85 high-tension towers destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries and creating emergency installations which function during the hours of peak demand in the capital.

One of the areas in which cooperation is strongly felt is in the production of salt, of which the country has a shortage.

Last December a saltworks went into operation, with the capacity to place 2,000 tons of salt on the market annually, and in the third quarter of this year another saltworks should go into operation, producing 9,000 tons; both saltworks are in Casuaco Municipio, about 15 km north of Luanda.

The sugar industry has also benefited from Cuban cooperation since the first days of the Angolan revolution. The "Heroes of Caxito" complex, in Bengo Province, was built by Cuban technicians and engineers and the first "people's harvest" was realized there, inaugurated by President Neto.

The Cubans also serve as advisors for the agricultural and industrial activities at the "May Day" plant in the southern province of Nenguela.

Cuban cooperation in Angola is very broad ranging, encompassing almost all the economic and productive sectors, culture, health and education.

In this regard, Lucio Lara declared: "I believe that all our people are very thankful for Cuban cooperation, which began during the common struggle, with their presence on the field of battle and with the death of comrades, and it has continued later in all areas in which we have difficulties."

06362/12913

South African Soldier Describes Military Situation

34200013 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE
in German 29 Mar 88 p 4

[Text] While South Africa reports on the military successes of its army on the side of the armed resistance movement of UNITA in the battle in Southern Angola, high losses of both men and weapons as well as an attempted withdrawal of their troops is reported by a returning South African on a private stay in West Germany. An independent judgement is very difficult. According to the soldier's information, the Soviet and Cuban weapons during the present heavy rains are superior to those of the South Africans. A new Soviet rocket with a heat-seeking warhead is supposed to have been successful against aircraft as well as against the tank-like vehicle (Rattles). Accordingly, a few days ago a South African mirage aircraft was shot down; the pilot died. At first, the crash site was expected to be in Owambo in northern Southwest Africa/Namibia. It was eventually found, however, in the "operational zone." This is, as a rule a designation for southern Angola.

According to the soldier, the situation for the South African troops is serious; they are under considerable pressure. Cuban relief troops have introduced incendiary bombs. There are attacks of the Angolan-Soviet MIG aircraft under the protection of the new rocket. For an orderly retreat South Africa needs air cover, which because of the new rockets could be dangerous. Allegedly, there are several hundred tanks stuck in the mud which had to be temporarily abandoned. The Soviet-backed troops drove eight wheeled amphibious craft. Seven thousand South African troops have recently been replaced. Among the South Africans, the number of dead is substantially higher than the reported official total. A soldier who was stationed in Potchefstroom tells during his visit to Germany that some two thirds of his unit are stationed in Angola.

Official Visits Namibian Refugee Neighborhood in Benguela

34420121c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese 26 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] Jose Mariano, assistant municipal commissioner of Chongoroi, recently visited "Cutengo Ponte," the residential neighborhood of the Namibian refugees, as part of the effort to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the SWAPO and with the Namibian people.

During his visit, Jose Mariano met with the authorities in that district to discuss questions related to the struggle of the Namibian people, in particular, and southern Africa in general.

On that occasion, Mariano reiterated Angola's unconditional support for the SWAPO in the struggle against the Pretoria regime, which rejects the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, with regard to Namibia.

06362/12913

Journalist Visits, Describes Situation in Cuito Cuanavale

34420131 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
26 Mar 88 pp 50R-54R

[By Vitor Bandarra]

[Text] Amasguza hung back, carrying his bookbag. At the end of the dusty street in Menongue, formerly known as Serpa Pinto, trucks loaded with groceries, beer, and fuel are approaching. It's 1300 hours on 16 March. His schoolmates went ahead, ran to the main street, waving and shouting like children all over the world do when they get out of school. In the drivers' seats, dozens of Angolan and Cuban drivers proceed impassively after having driven hundreds of kilometers from Huambo, the big city in the South. But Menongue is not just a city like any other. It's the capital of the Angolan province of Kuando-Kubango, the "land at the end of the earth," an area bigger than Portugal, where a little more than 140,000 people are living on a war footing.

Amasguza already knows how to write his name and knows many FAPLA soldiers and some Cubans. He is in Menongue with his brother, but dreams of going back to Luanda, where he was born, as soon as school is out. When someone mentions UNITA, he shrugs his shoulders. UNITA, Savimbi, Jamba? He keeps shrugging his shoulders. And Kwacha, the UNITA war cry? He turns serious, now knows what we're talking about. "We have the FAPLA, the kwachas don't come here any more...." But his brother approaches, the conversation ends, and Amasguza seeks the shade of an acacia tree next to the monument that is now missing the statue once erected as "a tribute from the people of Serpa Pinto to its founders Leonardo Rodrigues and Jose Vieira de Torres, 1922-1972." Between here and Cuito Cuanavale, about 200 km further south, there's an impressive succession of Angolan army positions with radar, guns, tanks, and bunkers. It's a classic frontline war scene. Further away are the South African and UNITA troops and we can hear the sound of 55-kg shells falling from the G-5 guns. Amasguza is behind the lines, and never went to war, but he recognizes the color and sound of the MiG 21's or 23's and the MI-17 or MI-25 helicopters of the FAPLA stationed in Menongue. At the end of the convoy of trucks come the private vehicles that attached themselves to the procession during the trip from Huambo. Once they pass, the children stop shouting and Amasguza, still calm, goes home.

"Everything Here Is Done by Plane"

For 4 days now the pilot of the Soviet-built Antonov 26, a young Angolan by the name of Fernando Jorge, has been flying from Luanda to the South, to Huambo, and to Cuito. One of the crew members of this plane, a sort of "flying boxcar," confesses that "we've had enough of flying. Everything here is by plane."

Today, 13 March, they are taking a group of Western journalists to Cuito (formerly Silva Porto). The newsmen want to get to Cuemba, about 150 km east of the city on the Benguela railroad. Between 25 January and early March—according to the Luanda Government—there has been heavy fighting in the area of Cuemba, right in the center of Angola, between FAPLA and elements of UNITA supported by South African troops, especially Namibians who are members of the South African Army.

Angolan military leaders want to prove to the journalists that Cuemba is still under FAPLA control. The airport at Cuito presents a classic picture of a country at war: MiG's, lots of MiG's. In the hangars sophisticated helicopters, Casa aircraft of Spanish-Indonesian manufacture, Taag and Aeroflot planes.

"Everything here is done by plane," the Antonov crew member says again. Nearing Cuito, from the air we can see the prairies of the Bic plateau. A fertile zone, where tangerines grow beside papayas. Along the roads that lead to the city we observe dozens of women, men, and children, moving slowly in that typically African fashion with heavy bundles and earthen pots on their heads. They are farmers from the surrounding region, coming to Cuito to receive their ration of basic foodstuffs.

The airman, a young man from Luanda who hopes to get back to the capital quickly for a weekend of fun, is familiar with the lot of the people of the plateau and says: "It's a shame, the people have stopped cultivating the land, they've gotten out of the habit of farming because of their fear of UNITA."

UNITA or kwacha—familiar terms here in the land where people speak Umbundo, Savimbi's language. He was born in Munhango, about 80 km to the east.

Infiltration

In traveling around the city a visitor especially notices the children, hundreds of children everywhere. There are children at the Cangalo Home too, just outside the city and most of them are orphans. Others are "daughters of men who are in the jungle with UNITA—if they get caught they would be raped...." says the director of the center, a young woman from Benguela.

The journalists are also shown men and women without hands, without legs, almost unable to talk. They themselves say that UNITA plants mines in the fields there

and kidnaps people. The mines are blind—it's not just FAPLA troops they select as their victims; they also mutilate people who probably have relatives at Jamba.

At night on the terrace of a former colonial palace, Minister of State With Responsibilities for Inspection and State Control Kundi Paiama, acknowledges that UNITA has infiltrated the region and receives support from "friends and relatives."

In the last analysis, they are waging the same kind of guerrilla war as the MPLA once did. By day they are small farmers, at night "they dig up their weapons and attack." But the men of FAPLA insist that the UNITA people are "just terrorists, who put mines in the cornfields to kill defenseless people."

In Cuito we were talking with FAPLA soldiers about the destruction of the bridge over the Kuanza river, further to the south, on the night of 21-22 December 1987. The bridge was said to have been blown up by frogmen who placed explosives around the piers. The officers didn't believe that the men of UNITA could have done such good work. "Certainly it was the South Africans." In fact, Paiama mentions that in recent weeks some "20 white men" were detected in the Cuemba area, accompanying detachments of black Namibians (known as "capunhas") who have been incorporated into the South African Army.

How the detachments with tanks and armored vehicles reached Cuemba, nearly 600 km from the border with Namibia, is a topic that raises some questions. According to Col Manuel Francisco Tuta "Battle of Angola", chairman of the Regional Military Council of Kuando-Kubango in the Southeast, the South African and UNITA forces penetrated as far as Bie along a corridor which passes about 200 km from Menongue, goes up to Moxico, and then turns eastward to Bie. In short, a long walk along the border with Zambia and then a trip through a swampy zone with many rivers.

Angola does not officially accuse the governments of Zaire and Zambia of supporting the UNITA guerrillas or letting South African soldiers enter its territory. However, FAPLA officers are convinced that in order to bring heavy war materiel as far as Bie, UNITA must have penetrated into Zaire and Zambia to the east. Paiama even acknowledges the possibility that UNITA personnel may be being trained by the South Africans at the Kamina base in the Zairian province of Shaba, which is regularly used by the Americans. About 3 weeks ago, the Angolan ambassador in Lusaka, Zambia, accused at least 10 African countries of supporting UNITA. He did not name them, but the message was clear.

During his conversation with the journalists at Cuito, Paiama mentioned an unconfirmed detail that could call into question Savimbi's widely proclaimed nationalist sentiments: "It seems that his family is originally from

Zambia." As for the idea that South African troops might also have entered via the Zambian border, the minister said only: "I don't really know, it's all done covertly."

That's the Way War Is

Away from the military corridors, tactics, and strategies, the people of Cuemba—a small town served by the Benguela railroad tracks over which no train has passed since 25 April 1983—go about their daily life. The journalists were there. The FAPLA officers exhibited weapons seized from UNITA and paraded out two officers from the Savimbi movement who were taken prisoners during recent fighting. In an open space of packed earth, the residents lined up next to the weapons to greet the foreigners. As always there were the children—dozens of wide-eyed children, their ears closely attuned to the noises of war. When a hollow rumbling is heard from afar, people start running. The FAPLA men say that it's nothing, that the noise comes from a drum further ahead, next to the ruins of a church. The people rejoin the group, but remain alert.

Spread out over the field are weapons that were abandoned in this zone by UNITA. According to Capt Manuel Antonio, local FAPLA chief of operations, these are antitank and antipersonnel mines of Chinese and U.S. manufacture. There are also Chinese-made machine guns, grenades, and howitzers, as well as guns to fire packs of propaganda leaflets, and some 60-, 80- and 120-mm mortar shells. The captain points to projectiles in the middle of the display that he says came from U.S.-made Harper antitank missiles and are dated 1987. If this is true, then—according to some journalists present—this is the first time that U.S.-made Harper missiles have been captured from UNITA.

Later, following the scheduled program, there is a conversation with the two men from UNITA, a 2d lieutenant and a sergeant, who say they were captured on 20 February near Kuiva. Heads bowed, under the watchful eyes of the FAPLA officers, they explain that they received their training at Jamba from people in the Savimbi movement who were assisted by South Africans.

Earlier, in Cuito, the FAPLA leaders had presented four former UNITA members to the journalists at a sort of press conference. "There is nothing good about UNITA, it's all bad." "Now we are in the hands of our brothers the FAPLA." "Here we smoke good cigarettes and we eat and drink well." These phrases are repeated a half dozen times in faltering Portuguese. They would rather speak Umbundo, but the Western journalists don't ask questions. It's not the most favorable atmosphere for a press conference. "That's war," comments a FAPLA officer during lunch, just as one would say "c'est la vie." But he insists that this is the "policy of clemency" MPLA follows regarding UNITA personnel who turn themselves in or are taken prisoner.

The Food and "America"

What people in Cuemba are most concerned about, however, is food. Until recently, International Red Cross aircraft based in Huambo brought food and medicines to Cuemba. The flights stopped, however, after one of the organization's aircraft disappeared in the Huambo region last October. According to the Angolan Government, it was shot down by UNITA. Now it is FAPLA which brings the most basic foodstuffs in to Cuemba. Whenever someone comes, people run to the closed gate of the Red Cross building. Paiama stresses that UNITA doesn't have any bases in the region, but he acknowledges the supply problems caused by the "mines and traps" on the highway. "There is plenty of food in the port of Lobito; the problem is to bring it here to Bie," the minister explains.

There's a curfew in Cuito from 2100 to 0500 hours. However, even for a Western journalist, there's always time for a game of ping pong in the recreation area used by the Cuban soldiers who are based in the city. It's a hot night, but a breeze is blowing in from the plateau. Many Cubans keep their windows open in the facilities assigned to them and their wives who came from Cuba. Israel Castellano has assumed the role of "head of the Cuban mission" in Cuito and explains that many of his compatriots are also doctors or experts in civilian professions.

Two hundred meters ahead, young men from Cuito imitate the Lisboans who try every night to get into "Bananas" or the "Stones": They are trying to convince the doorman of the "America" night club to let them in free of charge. Their arguments, however, are surely not the same. Inside, the beat is strong and the music Angolan, but even so there is still room for "disco sound," rhumbas, and ballads by Julio Iglesias.

Angola is a nation at war. According to the official line, the country is under attack from South Africa, which has almost 10,000 soldiers in Angolan territory. "Against the interests of Angola," the UNITA is also moving its forces in the South. An editorial that appeared in JORNAL DE ANGOLA last week informs the readers that prior to independence, "the bearded man from the South African bantustan of Jamba, according to official documents, enlisted in the PIDE-DG to annihilate the MPLA." Which means that Savimbi's name is cursed in Luanda. FAPLA leaders repeat that an Angolan cannot "join up with the racist South African forces." And they believe that without the support of South African forces "we would have cleaned the UNITA puppets out of the South a long time ago," as official language puts it. In terms of classic military warfare, Minister Paiama has no doubts. "South African aviation doesn't play around with us like it used to, and very soon we'll be better than they are." In fact, the military specialists emphasize that the Soviet-made MiG's, many of them now piloted by Angolans, are keeping the South African Mirages and Impalas at a distance.

Cuito-Cuanavale: Apocalypse Every Day

To one who was familiar with the forces of the liberation movements at the time of independence, the high degree of discipline among the FAPLA forces is impressive. The authorities in Luanda are constantly trying to improve the organization of their forces and the leaders do not hesitate to admit that their best men are the ones who were trained by the Cubans and the Soviets.

The situation on the southern and southeastern front in both Cunene and Kuando-Kubango is almost a classic war scene: on one side, the FAPLA positions, supported by Cubans and Soviet advisors. On the other, the UNITA forces whose heavy artillery is, according to FAPLA leaders, handled by the South Africans.

Traveling between Menongue and Cuito-Cuanavale aboard an MI-17 helicopter protected by another MI-25, both with ample firepower, one can see the FAPLA positions laid out over an area about 200 km long. The helicopter lands on the highway, about 20 km from Cuito-Cuanavale, which UNITA says it entered early this month. Later, we travel by tank to a small village that is strategically important because of its airstrip and its bridge over the Cuito river, now semi-destroyed. According to FAPLA officers, South African and UNITA forces did indeed reach the village, but they were quickly forced to retreat some 40-45 km further south.

On the bridge, facing a landscape that would cause any travel agent's mouth to water, the men of FAPLA prove that the Angolan army holds onto its positions in the village. Even when shells from a G-5 gun begin to rain down on the bridge, the men of FAPLA stay, more or less calmly, in their shelters and don't answer the fire. They almost act as though the firing has nothing to do with them. "These guns cost money, why respond?" an officer says. Furthermore, it seems certain that the range of the G-5 and G-6 guns manned (according to FAPLA officers) by South Africans is several kilometers greater than that of the Luanda army's artillery in the region.

An old veteran of the struggle against the Portuguese colonial regime, Col "Battle of Angola" admits that following the defeat early this month "they are getting ready for another offensive." Obviously, he prefers not to comment on FAPLA's military intentions in the region. But he points out that nine enemy battalions are still based in the Kuando-Kubango region (three battalions of white South Africans and four mixed groups including UNITA and Namibian troops). He also makes a point of mentioning the names of two Portuguese (Magalhães and Ferreira) who are said to have belonged to PIDE and are now helping the UNITA forces. Furthermore, he insists that Israelis are helping the South African army. For now, the South African and UNITA forces are using some of the airstrips in southern Kuando-Kubango, such as those at Mavinga, for example.

On the same day that the G-5 shells fell in Cuito-Cuanavale, American negotiators were still ensconced in the Hotel Presidente in Luanda. Two days earlier, at the 4th of February airport in the Angolan capital an adviser to Chester Crocker, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, excused himself from making comments about the progress of the negotiations to journalists who happened to be there. Larry Napper and Mike McKinley later went to Huambo, where they visited the facilities of the Benguela railroad, a day care center, and a physical rehabilitation center. Chester Crocker was also expected to arrive last week, but did not land in Luanda after all.

The war has cost both South Africa and Angola a lot of money, officials in Luanda reminded us. "But the Americans know very little about our actual situation," comments a high Angolan official. It is the position of the MPLA Government that before anyone starts talking about UNITA, there should be four-way negotiations on the problem of Southern Africa and the independence of Namibia in which Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Swapo would participate. That was what was discussed in Luanda, between 9 and 11 March, during conversations which brought both Angolans and Americans to the same table, along with Rodolfo Puente Ferro, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

In a communique, Angola talks about a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops to areas north of the 13th Parallel and their subsequent complete withdrawal, but demands, as an indispensable condition, that the "United States and South Africa end their support of UNITA."

Kundi Paiama, impeccably dressed in camouflage, said in Cuito that Angola "has never had any objections to negotiating" with anyone. It seems that the time for the negotiators has come at last, but the minister retains an ingrained mistrust of South African intentions. "If only to gain time, we are interested."

"The South Africans always attack during negotiations," Col "Battle of Angola" insisted in Menongue.

Last week a South African plane bringing 12 FAPLA prisoners from South Africa landed in Luanda. In exchange, the plane took back the bodies of two white South Africans killed in Cabinda. The news had been released in South Africa, but in Luanda journalists were still waiting for an official communique.

Very few Western journalists have visited Luanda and the FAPLA side of the war zone in recent years. In the Angolan capital, the government leaders remember the photos of garbage in the streets that were published in the West. The garbage is still there, but the leaders say that the situation has greatly improved and they note that although the city was built for only 400,000 people, it is now home to 1.3 to 1.5 million. Photos can be taken if you have permission. Trying to explain this, a protocol officer said that "it's just as if an American journalist

were to go to Lisbon, take a taxi to a street full of garbage, take pictures and then tell the people in his country that that is the capital of Portugal...."

12830

Southern Region Reconstruction Plan Viewed
34000560b Harare THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN ECONOMIST in English Feb/Mar 88 pp 38, 39

[Text] The South African invasion of southern Angola has not meant the end of all development activity in the region. In fact the area has been seen as relatively more secure than, for instance, Uige or Malange, and potentially very prosperous—so much so that a regional reconstruction plan for Huila, Namibe and Cunene was initiated there in 1985.

At the moment, the plan proposals (in 11 volumes) are awaiting the go-ahead in Luanda as the Angolan government focusses its attention on its bid to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and on the workings of its new programme for economic and financial recovery.

The regional plan for the south coincides neatly with the new national plan, however, and the consultants who drew it up believe it should be seen as an integral part of the plan—which, in "redimensioning the state sector and involving the private sector" was not a plan to reprivatise, according to President Dos Santos.

Phase one of the southern region programme ran from July 1985 to March 1986 and cost US\$500,000 and phase two ran from January last year to December and has cost around US\$1 million. The next step will be the presentation of a project list and investment plan which will be put out to potential donors—though a preliminary list of projects submitted in the middle of last year has, it is believed, already been shown to some donors.

With around 150 projects over 5 years the southern regional development plan is set to be the largest integrated project in Angola. When it gets the go ahead it is expected that funding will come from the European Community, the World Bank, and non-EEC countries such as Austria and some East European states. World Bank acceptance would raise the project's overall acceptability, say the consultants, but it is not indispensable: All indications are that in the end the European Community will be the major funder. Under the last Lome convention the EEC was put around Ecu 96m (about US\$76 million) into Angola, but little of this has been spent so far, and another Lome renegotiation is looming.

The development project is important not only in that it keeps the possibility of economic activity and development alive in a war zone, but because it might provide a blueprint for development throughout the country, in the view of local economists.

The idea of a regional plan was set in motion after the Lusaka Accord of 1984, whose main function was to ensure the departure of the occupying South African forces, and at the same time informally to guarantee that the Cuban forces did not clash directly with the South Africans and remained only as a rear defence line.

Lubango, the regional capital of Huila province and the centre of this rear defence line, is also the centre of the development plan. In 1985 the UN Development Programme and Angola decided to bring in a group of international consultants, Dar Al-Handasah (Shair and Partners) to undertake a wide-ranging study with these objectives:

- to establish a regional planning unit in southern Angola which would coordinate the subsequent emergency assistance programme and the regional reconstruction programme;
- to establish a framework for the decentralisation of planning;
- to formulate a development strategy and reconstruction programme for the region and to prepare a package of projects for aid donors; and
- to define emergency relief and reconstruction needs.

They found that in the southern provinces of Huila, Namibe and Cunene there was widespread disintegration, with over 100,000 civilians having fled from Cunene and southern Huila to the north of the region, where refugee camps were established. The infrastructure of the regional economy had been largely destroyed—bridges over rivers and roads were a favourite target of the South African military—and industry had also collapsed.

Because of the exodus of farmers and fishermen these sectors had also collapsed. So too had the regional marketing and distribution systems, and administration and planning was badly disrupted. In this the region showed the same problems as the rest of the country, but in a more severe degree. Angola's ministry of planning, the UNDP and the consultants established an office in Lubango alongside the new regional planning unit. There are a number of projects already in place in the region, but they have not been integrated into one plan.

The interdependence of the economic and social sectors was stressed in the plan. The interdependence, in particular, of town and countryside and hence of agriculture and industry, of the workers and the peasants, was also seen as crucial—not a new outlook, and one stressed by President Dos Santos as a fundamental principle which remains in the new economic rehabilitation plan.

Thus the recovery of agriculture, livestock and fisheries production was seen as supporting and being supported by the revival of industry, while also needing complementary improvements in trade and marketing, in transport and in other aspects of the social infrastructure such as health, housing, water and energy.

Training has been recognised as a problem. In the past outside experts have been brought in to work, but have not had a training role. Now, on-the-job training is a major aspect of the plan. Particular stress is being laid on developing the region's human resources and education services. The massive refugee problem makes this a central element of the planning. A number of resettlement camps are already in existence.

Now the intention is to concentrate on nodes of development which take in groups of camps and towns on road and rail axes running into Lubango. The developed infrastructures of these areas will eventually be joined together to encompass the entire region.

Centres of development are planned thus for Tombua to the south of the town of Namibe, Namibe itself, Bibala on the rail line to Lubango, Mucuo, a refugee camp to the east of Lubango, Quipungo further east along the road and rail line, and Metala. To the south development nodes will be Chibia, Chinga and Chama on the frontline of the war. To the north the development is planned around Caconda and Caluquembe. As infrastructure and production is developed and assuming the security situation improves, the entire area should then become part of a developed zone.

The region is potentially rich in farm products, with 2 and 1/2 to 3 million cattle and an estimated 200,000 goats. The Huila area produces maize and Cunene livestock. These products are not, however, exported because the farmers do not see a benefit for them: there is a lack of the necessary exchange commodities and of an adequate trading network.

The internal trade issue has long been a difficult one in Angola. At independence the Portuguese network of "bush traders" collapsed, with the return to Portugal in huge numbers of the settlers.

In the southern region and wholesale functions, with smaller scale trade up to individual enterprise. Again this reflects the free enterprise aspects of the new national programme. Introducing this last year, President Dos Santos emphasised domestic trade as "a particularly suitable field for a policy of alliances between the state and private sectors."

In examining the restoration of the system of exchange and communications between town and countryside, which he described as "the key to economic progress," he also stressed the large investment needs for improving the transport network.

Transportation needs have also been stressed in the southern regional plan, to get the goods moving in the region. The transport problem bears hard on the refugees in their attempts to construct and develop the camps. Rail transport should secure a large investment in the plan and the intention is that around US\$50m may be spent on the Lubango to Namibe line.

In charge of the southern region is Mr Lopo do Nascimento, a former minister of foreign trade and one of the most senior figures in the MPLA, who moved there after the MPLA party's second congress in 1985. He enjoys a high reputation in the region as an efficient administrator. The development plan, which could become an example for the rest of the country as it sets out on a new development path, is being seen by some in Angola as a

potential political launch pad for Mr Do Nascimento, too.

But the problem of getting the national and the regional plans moving seems now to depend less on local resources and ability, or even external finance, as on the exigencies of war and diplomacy.

/12232

USSR Awards Scholarships To Further Cultural Cooperation

34190094 Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Feb 88 p 7

[Text] For the next academic term, the USSR is awarding 10 new scholarships to Gabonese students. The Soviet ambassador, His Excellency Yuri Chmanevski, accompanied by his adviser, Serge Grouzinev, made the announcement when he met Minister of National Education Guy Nzouba-Ndama who had invited him to his office for a late morning meeting.

These scholarships will be awarded to students who successfully pass the baccalaureate at the end of the current school year, or to former baccalaureate graduates. The USSR aid, however, will not be limited to awarding these scholarships. The announcement was of particular interest to the minister of national education and his ministerial delegate, Patrice Otha (also present), who is also the vice-chairman of the National Commission for Guidance and Granting of Study and Training Scholarships, commonly known as the Scholarships and Training Commission.

As a matter of fact, the Soviet diplomat spoke about his country's desire to expand cultural cooperation with Gabon. "We are very interested in developing our relations in all areas, and particularly in education, the noblest of causes," said, in substance, Chmanevski; he also praised the young Gabonese who are pursuing their training in his country. The ambassador further stated: "The Gabonese students in the USSR are among the best Africans and it is proof that the candidates for the scholarships that we make available to Gabon are well chosen and trained."

The gift of Soviet scientific and sports equipment to the schools of Libreville and the interior should implement this expanded cooperation in the very near future. Minister Nzouba-Ndama rejoiced over this prospect and, on behalf of the Gabonese Government, he thanked in advance the chief of the Soviet diplomatic mission to Libreville and his country.

The meeting, also attended by Mrs Yvonne Okomo, a member of the national education minister's staff, and Patrice Ondo Mba, adviser to the minister, took place in a climate of cordiality. 6857

IMF, World Bank Pledge \$85 Million To Implement PAMSCAD

34090548a London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
18 Mar 88 pp 7, 8

[Text] Ghana has become a foremost test case for 'adjustment with a human face', the attempt to give a softer image to the IMF and World Bank programmes in debt-distressed countries. There is continuing uncertainty about the speed at which donors will disburse \$85 m pledge last month for the Accra government's programme of actions to mitigate the social costs of adjustments (PAMSCAD). There is also doubt as to what extent the \$65 m is genuinely new money.

Yet the international agencies see Ghana as their African showpiece in structural adjustment; they have put massive efforts into it for the past five years. Now the need for implementing the 25 PAMSCAD projects—designed specifically to ease the lot of the poor—is recognized as urgent. Unless the money is quickly available for Ghana, it will provoke fears that 'human face' targets elsewhere on the continent will have little chance.

These doubts persist despite the much-publicized Khartoum conference, which on 8 March produced a declaration in support of a 'human-focused approach to socio-economic recovery'. The conference was attended by 150 representatives of donor and debtor countries, and is being hailed as a breakthrough by Dr Richard Jolly, the UNICEF vice-president, whose reports have directed attention to the sufferings of the poor during structural adjustment programmes.

Yet it has been noted that only a junior IMF official attended the conference. Moreover, the gathering had originally been scheduled for last October in Libreville, capital of Gabon. It had to be cancelled at the Fund's

insistence, because Gabon had given a prior commitment that it would not spend any more money on international conferences. Thus the delegates finally gathered in penniless Sudan, which has been ineligible for IMF credits since 1985.

Priorities in Africa's adjustment programs were discussed at a Washington meeting, 14-16 March, between top World Bank officials and the main bilateral donors. The meeting was a follow-up to the Paris co-financing talks in December, at which stress was laid on the need to consider social factors in programmes for the poorest countries.

The significance of the Ghanaian initiative was discussed in Khartoum, and again at a UNICEF/World Bank-sponsored seminar on 14 March at Chatham House, London. The speakers included Christopher Patten, British minister for overseas development, and representatives of the international agencies. The only African on the dais was Dr Joe Abbey, Ghanaian high commissioner in London.

The seminar heard repeated condemnations of the programme which ended with the breakdown of relations between the IMF and Zambia. The speed of the planned adjustment in Zambia was described as 'ridiculous'.

But even Ghana's hopes of achieving 'human-faced' adjustment are now dampened by the fall in the price of cocoa, the country's main export. Nor are the chances enhanced by policy changes at the Standard Chartered bank; an influential advisor of Standard Chartered has been Dr Jonathan Frimpong-Ansah, former governor of Ghana's central bank.

07310

Former Rebels Take Advantage of Amnesty, Describe Activities

RSA Soldiers Reported at Renamo Base
34420118b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The presence of eight black South African soldiers at a base of the armed bandits in the area of Furancungo, Tete Province, was revealed to our reporter by Abilio Jangane, aged 33, a native of Tambara. Jangane spent almost 3 years in the ranks of the armed bandits; on 2 January he abandoned crime and terrorism and turned himself in to our authorities.

Abilio Jangane was part of a group of seven armed bandits who were granted amnesty and were subsequently presented to the residents of Sansao Mutemba District, in Tete City, in a ceremony on 21 February.

The group included two minors, one aged 12 and the other aged 15. Other members were Francisco Baera, aged 25, a native of Moatize; Marco Bene, aged 21, of Guro; and Sergio Tidza, aged 18, also a native of Guro.

The identity of the seventh member could not be ascertained, since he had gone back to live with his relatives in his native village.

Speaking with our reporter, Abilio Jangane assured that eight black South African soldiers remained for several months at the base where he was staying.

He added that some of them were instructors, others planned the terrorist actions; one was the radio operator and another one was chief of war materiel.

Jangane said that the departure of the South African soldiers from the base coincided with his own flight.

He could only say that the 8 soldiers left the base on foot, accompanied by some bandits and by 18 local residents who carried their equipment on their heads. He added that he did not know where they were going.

However, Abilio Jangane talked about the smuggling by the armed bandits. For example, he noted the indiscriminate killing of elephants to obtain the ivory, which they sold in Malawi to buy whiskey, brandy, soap and salt, among other items.

Before he joined the armed bandits, Abilio Jangane had worked in the headquarters of the Frelimo Party in Moatize, after he was demobilized by the FPLM [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], because of a combat wound sustained when he was escorting a convoy between Tete and Chimoio.

At a certain point, when the famine was affecting Moatize, an individual approached him and said if he wanted to buy corn he could get it at a relatively cheap price.

When he accompanied this individual, Jangane was kidnapped by the armed bandits and taken off to a base where he spent three months in training, without a weapon.

"I fled from Messembze because I was already tired of it. There was hunger, there was sickness. Also, the Frelimo forces were intensifying their military operations and there was no peace in the bandit camp. The promises they made, they didn't keep. They told me they were going to capture the cities, but that hasn't happened to date," Jangane added.

Others Given Amnesty

Francisco Baera, aged 25, is a native of Mussungu, in Moatize. Single, he was a fisherman when he was abducted by the armed bandits one morning in June 1986, as he was heading for the lake where he usually fished.

After participating in crimes in the zone of Mutarara, Tete Province, he fled from the armed bandits and turned himself in to our authorities on 30 December 1987.

Baera has two huge scars on his face: one under the left eye and the other on his forehead. He explained to us that the scars were caused by injuries sustained when he was forced to flee, with other bandits, following an attack on a village in the zone of Mutarara.

He told us that he decided to give up banditry and crime because he was tired and discouraged and because they had never paid him the 300 meticals a day that they had promised him.

Sergio Tidza, 18, is a native of Guro. Also single, he was working on a farm with his family when he was abducted by the armed bandits. Last December—he could not give the precise date—he fled. He explained how he managed it.

"One morning, our base began to be bombarded by the Frelimo troops. There was a lot of confusion and a number of bandits were killed in the attack. I fled to Zumbo and then I proceeded to Cangara, where I turned myself in."

Marco Bene, single, aged 21, is a native of Guro. He turned himself in last September in Zimbabwe. He had been abducted by the armed bandits in 1986 in Nhacafula, on the evening before the wedding of a cousin.

Like the other individuals, he participated in various terrorist and criminal acts and finally realized that the armed bandits were only fomenting war and destruction among the Mozambicans.

Rebels Reportedly Receive New Orders

34420118 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The armed bandits have received orders to intensify their acts of sabotage against electric power lines and against highways and rail lines, particularly in the center of the country.

This was revealed by Luis Tomas to our reporter Jorge Morais in the city of Chimoio. Tomas is in the Manica Province capital after turning himself in to our authorities, taking advantage of the Amnesty Law.

In fact, Luis Tomas spent several years in the legions of armed banditry and even became, as he told us, an "officer of sectorial counterintelligence," in direct communication with South Africa.

Luis Tomas explained why the armed bandits had received orders of this type: on one hand, to prejudice any agreement that could come to be established regarding the Cahora Bassa complex; on the other hand, to pressure the Mozambican Government to recognize the armed bandits as a legitimate political force.

The former armed bandit added that, along with these acts of sabotage, they had received another type of orders: to attack villages and steal anything there was to steal—the fruit of the labors of the people.

He also told us that the intensification of military operations by the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces had resulted in serious reverses for the armed bandits, notably the destruction of the Nhansalala base, which he said had been the "General Staff Headquarters" of the armed bandits.

06362/12913

New Companies Created To Cope With Vehicle Crisis

34420118a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Basilio Langa]

[Text] The agencies which import and service vehicles in this country are being reorganized into new companies for more effective performance of their role, putting an end to a period of crisis created by the flight of their former proprietors following the proclamation of national independence in 1975. Just 13 years ago, the existing automotive fleet in Mozambique consisted mainly of vehicles of the Volkswagen make and by the range of British Leyland automobiles, represented by "Guerin Mocambique" and "Romil," respectively. It is possible that Romil will form an association with other manufacturers interested in cooperating with it, as a technical assistance enterprise. Romil has completely lost its contacts with its former British partners.

"We are seeking a partner that will accept us as a service representative," said Romil manager Jose Mario Cosmo.

In his opinion, the British manufacturers "have only one which can compete in the automobile market in Mozambique:" the Leyland.

He said that Romil had not imported any new vehicles since 1975. "We have had a terrible time surviving," he stressed.

In 1986, the agency received a \$36,000 package from the World Bank for the importation of spare parts to service the British Leyland vehicles.

"At the end of last year, we were guaranteed \$78,000 in credit from a Norwegian source, also destined for the importation of parts to service heavy vehicles of the 'MAN' make," he added.

For his part, Dick Timba, director of Guerin Mocambique, said he was awaiting a reply from the German manufacturers on a proposal to create a new joint company.

"We told them: We have cars which average 20 years in age, but which still run," he said, explaining that he had used this argument in his attempt to convince the Volkswagen manufacturers that their automobiles were still "very well accepted in this country as private cars."

Trucks in Country

More than 22,000 new trucks were registered in Maputo by the Motor Vehicle Services between 1980 and 1987. About 7,900 are heavy trucks and 14,000 are light trucks. Most of the heavy trucks were imported between 1980 and 1982, during which period about 4,200 units were registered. More than 4,400 automobiles were registered in that same period.

About 1,800 heavy trucks were registered between 1983 and 1985 and 1,900 were registered between 1986 and 1987. A relative increase was noted in the 2-year period from 1986 to 1987.

Generally speaking, there was a steep decline in imports of heavy vehicles between 1982 and 1987. On the other hand, there was a growing trend in the importation of automobiles, with imports increasing from 4,000 between 1980 and 1982 to 4,500 between 1983 and 1985 and 5,000 between 1986 and 1987.

This is explained by the fact that heavy vehicles are generally imported by the government in connection with economic activity, whereas automobiles are ordered by private individuals.

The intensification of destabilizing actions by the South Africans after 1982 discouraged the government from continuing to place large orders for heavy trucks in the following years.

The number of automobiles grew despite the economic difficulties which the country was experiencing, because of the Mozambican emigrants in the neighboring countries, as well as the diplomatic institutions and foreign organizations which are active in Mozambique and which are exempted from import duties.

Most of the orders were placed through a state foreign trade enterprise for the highway transport branch, which until 4 years ago had a monopoly in this specialty. The enterprise was INTERMECANO, which has now been obliged by the Economic Recovery Program to seek an alternative vocation.

What Future for INTERMECANO?

According to Rodrigo Oliveira, general director of INTERMECANO, the alternative to serving as importer is serving as consultant in the highway transportation field; according to a feasibility study which has already been conducted, such a vocation is effectively assured.

INTERMECANO was created under circumstances that were superseded with time and now the company has lost its reason for being, a fact which its directors recognized and quickly looked for an alternative.

The enterprise was created at a time when the proprietors of many of the current automobile agencies were abandoning their companies, sabotaging them or creating financial scandals.

Today these agencies have been turned into state or mixed enterprises, with foreign participation. Those which remained private agencies handle their own imports, obviating any dependency on INTERMECANO.

Some of the agencies existing in the country have expressed a desire to be independent of INTERMECANO, raising the question of its alleged lack of efficiency.

Attempting to respond, the director of INTERMECANO said that payments for imported vehicles are currently handled through the Bank of Mozambique. He added that it sometimes happens that the merchandise reaches the country without the respective documents having been forwarded to the bank by the seller, which means that the merchandise cannot be picked up from Customs.

He also noted that the volume of business conducted by his enterprise, which had reached 2,000 orders a year, justifies certain operational difficulties.

Rodrigo Oliveira said his enterprise was ready to cease its import activities at any moment. "I have the order to stop but if I did so tomorrow, they would be in a state of confusion because not all of these companies have the structure, the leadership and the technical organization to be importers," he observed.

06362/12913

**Babangida Commissions 2 Plants, Backs
Petrochemical Industry**
34000547a Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
21 Mar 88 pp 1, 21

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has pledged that his administration would vigorously pursue the establishment of modern and viable petrochemical industry in the country.

He made the pledge last week in Ekpan, near Warri Bendel State, while commissioning two plants under the phase one of the Petrochemical Project of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The plants will turn out the all-essential Polypropylene (PP) and Carbon Black (CB).

In effect, with the commissioning of the plants, it can be said that a new phase in Nigeria's industrialization drive has emerged, at least to the extent that it can meet part demand for the raw materials used in the manufacture of a wide range of products that have industrial applications.

Nippolene-PP which is the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation's (NNPC) brand of polypropylene is a crystalline plastic resin extracted from the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) obtained from the Warri Refinery.

With a design capacity of 35,000 metric tones, which at present is below total domestic demand anyway, it has, among others, end-use applications in the manufacture of bottle crates, jerry cans, cups, plates, food and drug packaging containers and women sacks for packaging.

It is also used in the manufacture of auto components like battery casin, fascial panel, and hoses, and for prayer mats and geotextiles used for road stabilization and erosion control.

The carbon black plant with a design capacity of 18,000 metric tones a year is used in the manufacture of tires and tubes, fan belts and conveyor belts, shoe polish, hoses, carbon paper, printer's ink, rubber goods, etc. etc.

With the plants coming on-stream, President Babangida said they would ensure optimal use of our refineries, save our scarce foreign exchange and make it possible for the professionals in Nigeria to acquire new technological experience.

As regards financing, the President stated: "So far upstream investments in the petrochemical industry have been solely by the Federal Government through the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation", but, "given our determination to pursue greater commercialization and privatization, it is no longer the intention of government to fund such investments exclusively."

Accordingly, "I wish to invite financial participation by individuals and corporate investors in all down stream activities".

The Petroleum Resources Minister, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, expressed conviction that investment in petrochemical plants will turn out to be one of the best investments ever undertaken by government in this country".

Said to be the first of such facilities in black Africa, the total investment cost for the two plants have been put at N150 million in local money and 20 million US dollars foreign currency.

Products from the two plants, Alhaji Lukman said, had met the technical qualities and performances required of such products anywhere in the world.

Carbon black from the plant, he revealed, was already being used in the manufacture of "world class" tires while the polypropylene grades were in high demand locally and abroad.

Going by the orders (60,000 metric tones) said to have been received for the 1988 year from local industries, the product is already a sell-out with a short fall in supply since the plant is currently designed for 35,000 metric tones per year.

07310

SAP Said To Reduce Importation of Raw Material
34000546b Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
21 Mar 88 p 9

[Text] Over-dependence on imported raw materials by Nigerian industries has drastically reduced since the inception of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

This was disclosed in Lagos last week by the Chairman Managing Director of International Baking Company Limited, Alhaji Mohammed Lawal.

According to him, "about 62 per cent of raw materials used in the country before the introduction of SAP were imported from foreign countries while only 38 per cent was locally sourced."

"With the introduction of SAP, the practice changed and dependency on imported raw materials dropped to 54 per cent, while locally sourced raw materials rose to 46 per cent in 1987.

Alhaji Lawal described the Foreign Exchange Market (FEM) as a temporary measure which would be phased out as soon as the nation's economy improves.

Defending FEM, he said "we rejected IMF loan, and had no money to revamp our economy. Since we said no to IMF, the only option open to us became the introduction of the FEM policy."

Alhaji Lawal called for patronage of Nigerian made-goods. In his words, it is only in Nigeria that citizens shun home made goods even when they are good.

07310

Nigerdock To Build First Ferry Boat
34000547b Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
21 Mar 88 p 20

[Article by Enyinna Iroha]

[Text] Nigeria is set to join the ship building nations of the world. A N3.2 million project to construct a ferry boat of the type now in the service of the Lagos State Ferry Service will be implemented before the end of the year.

Announcing this in a paper presented at a National Shipping and Aviation workshop, the project director of Nigerdock Nigeria Limited, Mr Nnamdi Ozobia told media executives that all resources have been mobilized for the take off of the project, the first of its kind on the West Coast.

He declared: "The company is determined to produce one of the best ocean going vessels with time. To this end, technical know-how and retraining of her workers for this venture abound not only outside but in our multi-million naira Training School located in the shipyard.

"Furthermore, Nigerdock Nigeria Limited has in its short history recorded steady growth in the number of vessels available for servicing within the Nigerian market.

"The only problem now is that of breaching into the foreign market to win over some ship owners. It is obvious that with time, the company will get to the level of justifying her position as the corner stone of the shipping industry. We have made giant strides so far and in the long-term plan, Nigerdock Nigeria Limited will provide a market for big maritime ship owners who will not only be proud to have a Nigeria-built vessel but also a servicing center for vessels that have been put together by us."

The company, he said, had met up the challenge on which it was conceived although there were more avenues to grow on. How far it has gone and the sectors that the company was servicing justified this. Meeting the challenges of development, Mr Ozobia added were no more than matching the purpose on which the development ideas, were based upon.

He went on: "Nigerians carefully engaged in the services of the company and the labor market is well favored. The tenet of SAP was to develop from inward and save the highly priced foreign exchange spent on servicing vessels abroad. One cannot claim that all the foreign exchange formally spent outside on vessel servicing is presently coming to Nigerdock Nigeria Limited but a great impact has been made and every day added to the life of the company creates avenue for greater achievements."

Earlier, Mr Ozobia had reviewed the activities of his company and the facilities available at the ship repair dockyard.

Nigerdock Nigeria Limited started operations in April 1986. Since its inception, the company has made a giant stride not only in meeting the task of structural adjustment but also in meeting the challenges of being one of the self-sustaining government ventures that has maintained a steady growth till date.

Nigerdock Nigeria Limited has since its inception operated a pragmatic customer awareness and close contact system whereby all vessels owners are kept informed of the service available and are given quotations after inspections have been done on their vessels. The essence of this is to provide room for agreement between both parties and for amendments where such is needed.

The commissioning of the shipyard by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Ibrahim, Babangida on April 29, 1986 after years and long process of deliberation, detailed studies, planning, negotiation, execution and completion placed the country on the threshold of becoming an industrial maritime nation. Mr Ozobia disclosed that available facilities at the shipyard encompass machines, equipment and their spare parts.

Hinged on the foregoing consideration, the design and construction of the dockyard at Snake Island was made to achieve quality of products of international standard. Technically, Nigerdock is outfitted with sophisticated workshop and equipment to provide services for docking the vessel, repairs on hull, decks, tanks, super structure, engine room equipment, navigational aids, safety equipment, etc., maintenance and overhauling of pumps, motors, winches, etc.

It also undertakes maintenance and overhauling of internal combustion engines, turbo chargers, coolers, fuel pumps, compressors, valves, shafts, bearings, turbines, gear trains, crane, propulsion systems, e.g., tail shafts controllable pitch propellers, reduction gears, electric motors, generators, etc.

Servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment condensers, compressors, control and monitoring equipment are also in its portfolio.

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Performance of DFRRI in Rural Areas Assessed
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[Article by Dan Agbese with Kola Ilori, Wale Oladepo, John Ebri, Mercy Otu and Vicky Azurunwa]

[Text] "What is DFRRI?" snorted Hassan Kilo, 55, a farmer at Kuta, Chanchaga local government area of Niger State. "I don't know and I don't wish to know DFRRI," he told NEWSWATCH late last month at Kuta.

But Kilo knows DFRRI—the directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructure set up by the Babangida administration two years ago last February 7 to transform rural Nigeria and improve the lot of the peasants. Kilo is unhappy with what he regards as the poor performance of the directorate in his village. "They (DFRRI) sank boreholes without water or hand pump," he said, revealing the cause of his frustration.

The people of Ono Ikot Nya, Akwa Ibom State, feel equally disenchanted with the directorate. Their village head, Jonah Obot Udofia, still clutches the pieces of broken hopes to his chest, wondering what happened to him and his people nearly a year ago. What happened was this. Sometime last year, workers of a local contracting firm went to the village. Their mission was to sink a borehole there. Welcome, DFRRI. Their arrival caused a big stir in the village. Lack of potable water is the greatest problem there. Several petitions to successive administrations in Cross River State, or which Ono Ikot Nya was a part until September last year, had yielded only silence from the authorities. Now, suddenly, here were workers with diggers and drilling machines. Their dependence on brooks and seasonal streams was about to end. Joy in the village was written in large letters on the faces of the villagers. So happy were they that the villagers took it upon themselves to provide for the feeding and lavish entertainment of the workers. They taxed themselves in cash and kind. "We ensured they had enough to eat and drink," Udofia told NEWSWATCH.

Two months later, the unexpected happened. The workers woke up one day and packed up their equipment. It was time to leave. Goodbye Ono Ikot Nya. The borehole was uncompleted. No one told the villagers why the workers abandoned the project. The villagers began to wonder what they might have done wrong. They made several representations to DFRRI. Nothing happened. The villagers now feel neglected and betrayed. Jonah Umoeite, a community leader in the village, summed up their despair and disappointment in one sentence: "Government was never serious in giving us water."

But the people of Cedi Ngawa, a village of about 1,000 people in Dawakin Tofa local government area of Kano State, believe the Babangida administration is the best this country has ever had. One year ago, a miracle came to the village. Cedi Ngawa had always faced problems of

water. The village had a few shallow wells which dried up most of the year. Indeed, for two years, between 1985 and 1987, the shallow wells gave up further attempts to provide some water to the village. They dried up and stayed dried up. In the long spells of dry seasons, the villagers trekked for as long as five kilometers to fetch water needed for their domestic use. It was no easy task.

Then something happened. DFRRI arrived. The directorate sank two boreholes and equipped them with hand pumps. The boreholes were handed over to the villagers last year. The villagers could not believe their luck. Their suffering had ended. Waziri Musa and Yau Husaini, two elders in the village, gushed with gratitude to the government as they spoke to NEWSWATCH. "Now our domestic requirements are no longer hampered. We have enough good water for our needs. Our women no longer trek long distances daily in search of water. Women and children from Shala village now bring their water pots on their heads and donkeys to fetch water here. Our goats, sheep and cattle no longer die for lack of water," Musa said, hardly able to contain his euphoria.

Agbocheni Daniel, chairman, Otukpo local government in Benue State, needs convincing that DFRRI does more than make wild claims of its performances. He told NEWSWATCH in his office last month: "DFRRI has existed more on paper and on publicity. For instance, these roads they claimed to have constructed in my local government area, you will only find traces of work there. Certain areas have been bulldozed and others graded but the roads are not usable."

Indeed, in September last year, Haruna Mallum, federal resident monitoring director of the directorate in Benue State, told the state-owned weekly, SUNDAY VOICE, that he could not trace the 1,020 kilometers of rural roads that the state DFRRI said it had constructed. Mohammed Umar, a major and state chairman of the directorate, claimed that DFRRI had constructed 3,400 kilometers of roads. If this were correct, it would be an impressive 2,507 kilometers above the 893 kilometers assigned to it by the national directorate. But if roads constructed cannot be traced, then there must be a problem somewhere. Umar's claim is rather fanciful. If the directorate completed 3,400 kilometers of roads, it would have spent at least N28.9 million at N8,500 per kilometer. This is more than twice what the directorate received then.

DFRRI. How far? How well? These are the questions. Facts about the true performance of the directorate are subjects of claims and counter-claims virtually in all parts of the country. But from what NEWSWATCH has found, the story of the first two years of the directorate is the story of hopes raised and dashed in many instances. And it is, paradoxically, a story of achievements; of rekindling hopes in the rural populace. Therefore, those who think the directorate has been a failure are unfair in

their assessment; and those who argue that it has been an unqualified success are generous to a fault in their own assessment. The truth is somewhere between both extremes.

There is no doubt the Babangida administration places enormous hope on the directorate as the ultimate in the country's quest for a new social engineering. The body has been hailed as a revolution by some people. Kehinde Onajin, chairman, Ondo local government, was quoted by the National Concord as saying that "one of the best things this administration has done is the introduction of DFERRI." Such a comment hardly goes unnoticed by top functionaries of the government. There is, therefore, a noticeable anxiety on the part of the government to prove that the directorate is significantly different from previous attempts by former administrations to change the landscape of the nation's rural areas where 70 percent of the population live and eke out a living from the soil. It is partly this anxiety that has created some operational problems for the directorate, resulting, in some cases, in its incapacitation.

President Ibrahim Babangida broached the idea of the directorate in his first budget speech—the federal budget of 1986. Conceived primarily as a means of spreading the benefits of the saving from the 80 percent withdrawal on petroleum subsidy, Babangida appeared, in that speech, to have assigned it a more modest role than it has since assumed. The president promised part of the N900 million expected to be saved from the withdrawal would be used "... for education and for the purpose of rehabilitating various categories of roads in the country and, especially, for the development of a national network of rural and feeder roads in order to strengthen the massive effort for food and agricultural self-sufficiency in the shortest possible period." He said the directorate would rehabilitate "some 60,000 kilometers of rural feeder roads" in 1986. The directorate did a little less than half of that. For this, the government voted N433 million.

The directorate was inaugurated February 7 by Ebitu Ukiwe, a naval commodore and the then chief of general staff. Ukiwe told the eight-man directorate headed by Larry Koinyan, an air commodore and a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, that "the relationship between the development and maintenance of good arterial and inter-communal feeder roads and massive food agricultural self-sufficiency is very closely knit." Clearly, the government's emphasis was on the opening up of feeder roads in various parts of the country by the directorate, at least at the beginning.

Of the N433 million voted for the directorate in 1986, figures released, in answer to criticisms, by the directorate in June 1986, show that it received N300,591,533. In 1987, it received N500,000,000. Another half a billion naira was voted for the directorate this year. But clearly, in 18 months, the directorate had received N800,591,533 for its programme. With so much money given out to one agency of government, the news media

and other Nigerians became curious about how this money was used for the objectives for which DFERRI was set up. In its issue of December 14-27, 1987, HOTLINE, a bi-monthly magazine published in Kaduna, questioning the performances of the directorate, said: "We believe that a billion naira is a lot of money. We believe that when something slightly less than ten percent of the national budget is committed to one directorate alone, we ought to see something for our money. We are aware of many rural areas that are still in darkness, that are still without potable water. Has a billion naira worth of impact been made this year in any of these areas?" In an editorial in its issue of December 14, last year, the NEW NIGERIAN, a federal government-owned national daily, cautiously observed that "... it is very much open to question if these fiscal blessings on DFERRI can be seen in physical projects." To these and similar questions, the directorate has tried to provide some answers with a list of roads constructed or rehabilitated, the number of boreholes sunk, etc. Some of these claims turned out to be either grossly exaggerated or totally false.

The claims by the Benue State directorate perhaps illustrate, very graphically, the tendency on the part of DFERRI to make wild claims for its performance. The state director, Umar, reeled off an impressive list of achievements by the directorate last year in answer to critics who suggested that DFERRI, in the words of Mvendaga Jibo, a businessman in Katsina-Ala and a former commissioner in the civilian administration in Benue State, is "a big flop." These were roads (3,400 km), 175 boreholes and the distribution of improved seeds and fruit trees. The state had been allocated N13.745 million by the national directorate. Umar said his directorate received only N8.37 million from Lagos. But it received five million for water supply.

Sometimes last year, THE ANALYST, a monthly magazine published in Kaduna, took Umar up on his claims. Of the seven local government areas visited, the magazine found that the directorate had neither sunk nor rehabilitated a single borehole in any one of them. It also found that the directorate's claim to have constructed roads in some local government areas was false. Umar had passed Oju local government area off as a model of the performances of the directorate in road construction. But as of that time, the only DFERRI road under construction was the Ito-Aliade road, a 30-kilometer stretch. But only 15 kilometers had been bulldozed. The magazine also found that no one received improved seeds or fruit trees in any of the seven local government areas.

In a recent tour of the state, NEWSWATCH did not find significant improvements. Two years after it came into being in the state, not a few people agree with Jibo they are not too sure of what it is doing. There are 13 local governments in Benue State. None of them is satisfied with the performances of DFERRI. At Abua, 20 kilometers from Makurdi, Joshua Tortya, a farmer, told NEWSWATCH that the borehole provided in the area by

DFRRI hardly produces two basins of water a day. "All the people in the community depend on my well for water," he said.

Jibo said the Zaki-Biam-Gbeji road had never been touched by DFRRI, yet the directorate listed it as one of the roads it has constructed in the area. "Umar needs to get out of his office and go out into the fields to see what is really happening," he said. Jibo also disputed DFRRI's claims that it sank a borehole at the Zaki-Biam yam market. He said the borehole in question was constructed by the then Benue-Plateau State government.

At Amaafu, 25 kilometers from Katsina-Ala, the borehole sunk by the directorate has no pump. The contractor who handled it inscribed the date of its completion on the cement cast as September 14, 1987. Fabian Alaocha, a businessman, said the well was tested in December last year but that it produced no water. The villagers, therefore, still depend on water from a stream about half a kilometer away.

John Gberkon, chairman, Gboko local government, told NEWSWATCH that he knows of two boreholes sunk by the directorate in the local government area. One is at Ikumbun and the other is at Aminde. Gberkon would not say if these boreholes are functioning. "I have no idea of boreholes because when I took over as chairman about a month ago, I was not told about boreholes," he said.

But he knows about roads. "The roads handed over to me as DFRRI roads were, in fact, not built. They were supposed to have been part of the first phase but some are only just being opened. There were three roads the DFRRI said it intended to construct, namely, Wanunne-Gburuk road, Mkar-Agbono road and Gboko-Ikpenga road. None of the roads was constructed," he said. But he admitted that work has started on the Gboko-Ikpenga road. The local government has also received some money from the directorate for the rehabilitation of old rural feeder roads. Gberkon said the N30,000 given to the local government is inadequate. DFRRI also sent two trailer loads of cement and another two trailer loads of gravels and iron rods. "DFRRI also sent us reconditioned earth-moving vehicles—one bulldozer (broken down), one grader and one tipper," the chairman further said.

His verdict on DFRRI? "The impact of DFRRI has not been felt here in Gboko yet. Everybody is disappointed with the impact of the directorate here. His counterpart at Otukpo, Agbocheni Daniel, echoed the same sentiment at an interview with NEWSWATCH: "DFRRI has not done much of what it claims to have done. The directorate has tried to do something but it has not reached a stage where people can feel the impact."

Their frustration stems mostly from either poor performances by the directorate or uncompleted projects. In Otukpo local government area, NEWSWATCH found that all the roads listed as having been completed by the directorate are worse than they were. At a point on the Ogobia-Ankpa road, for instance, the taxi cab taking a NEWSWATCH staff writer on inspection of the road refused to go further. His vehicle had had enough punishment on the road. The 30-kilometer road was constructed in the early 1960s. Because of lack of maintenance, the road became virtually impassable. DFRRI levelled it and poured laterite on it. But when the rains came, it made short work of the directorate's handiwork. It went from bad to worse.

The borehole at Ogobia is equipped with a pump like a set of bicycles. Two children tried for 30 minutes to fill a 30-litre bucket with water. They had half a bucketful for their labor. Oche Saiinu, a petty trader, told NEWSWATCH that most days no water comes out of the borehole at all. "We have never had a bucketful at a time," he said. All the wells in the town have dried up. The villagers trek to Ogoli, two kilometers away, for water.

The borehole at Ondo, a village in Benue State, has produced no water either since it was completed in September last year. The directorate lists four motorized boreholes which have been abandoned but it claims that it completed 50 boreholes and that 51 others are to be provided with hand pumps. Such unsupported claims and the sad experiences of poorly constructed roads or boreholes that produce no water, tend to put a question mark on the performance of the directorate.

But Umar insists the directorate has been performing very well. Part of his success, he told NEWSWATCH, is the adoption of what he calls the Benue formula—a process through which DFRRI gets local governments and other agencies in the state involved in the execution of its projects. Said Umar: "DFRRI is a catalyst for rural development and the assumption is that the local governments should be the prime executors of these projects if we are to ensure that rural dwellers benefit. You can't stay in the capital and expect to cover every local government of any state. So we give bulldozers, pay loaders, compactors, pick-up vans and graders, belonging to other agencies but repaired by us, to the local governments for use in undertaking road construction, land clearing or tilling of the land." He said DFRRI projects in "almost all the local governments have been successful." He cited Bassa local government which, he said, has completed 200 kilometers of roads, as the measure of his success at his assignment.

Umar chafes at criticisms of his performances. He told NEWSWATCH: "We have just completed the first phase on roads and water. By the time you provide roads to 30 to 40 communities in a state like Benue, where the state of under-development is so frightening, not many people

will feel the impact. Everyone, every elite wants something for his own village. when he does not get it, to him you are no good. The next thing is blackmail, negative criticisms which have been the main problems in Benue State." Umar did admit one thing: the state electrification project has not taken off.

The Benue experience is replicated in varying degrees in most parts of the country. Take Cross River State. NEWSWATCH found that most of the water schemes of the directorate begin and end on the pages of newspapers. In Calabar, the state commissioner for special duties, Eyo E. Nyong, told NEWSWATCH that more than 53 boreholes have been completed by the directorate in the six local government areas of the state. NEWSWATCH did not quite find these to be so. Some of the boreholes do not exist. DFRRI claims it has completed a number of boreholes in Obubra local government area. But Elizabeth E. Egha, a former councillor, said work has not started on any of the proposed borehole projects in the area. "Members of the directorate visited one of the sites but they abandoned the idea after seeing that there was no access road to the area," she said.

Water is the major problem faced by many rural communities in the country. This is why it features prominently in the list of complaints of non-performance made against the directorate. The ambition of the directorate to meet this crucial but basic need in the rural communities has not always been successful. In Ikom local government area of Cross River State, for instance, three of the five boreholes have been completed. But in Obudu local government area, only three of the 14 boreholes are ready for use. The chairman of the local government, Pius Awa, a lawyer, told NEWSWATCH that some of the boreholes were so poorly done that they dried up soon after completion. He also complained that inferior hand pumps were used by the contractors and these broke down almost immediately after commissioning. Ubu Ugbong of Igwo village in the area also complained that the borehole in his village, which was commissioned last year, functioned for only three weeks and has since remained dry.

The situation is not much different in the neighboring Akwa Ibom State. Mary Ebong, a principal assistant secretary at the DFRRI office, Uyo, told NEWSWATCH that the directorate had completed 175 boreholes throughout the state. This is 21 boreholes throughout the state. This is 21 boreholes more than the 154 allotted to the directorate. If these figures are correct, it means each of the ten local governments in the state has at least 16 completed boreholes at a total cost of N5 million.

NEWSWATCH found differently. It found that many of the water projects in various stages of completion have been abandoned by contractors. In Ikono local government area, only two of the proposed boreholes have been completed and are in use. At the sites of some of the so-called completed boreholes, shaft-like structures of

about 0.8 meters high and 0.15 meter radius stand pathetically on cemented area of about 1.2 meters, representing the completed boreholes. Other boreholes have no pumps or faucets.

Effiong Ubom, one of the contractors handling the borehole projects, blamed DFRRI for the delay in their execution. He told NEWSWATCH that before a borehole is sunk, the directorate ought to carry out a geophysical survey of the area, "but the directorate has not been doing this." A clue that this act of omission on the part of the directorate may be the major defect in the execution of the borehole project was provided by Umar of Benue State directorate. He told NEWSWATCH: "The list of boreholes to be constructed in Benue was probably drawn up by civil servants with little knowledge of underground water. While in Makurdi, Gboko, Katsina-Ala, Kwande and parts of Otukpo local government areas, you could get water at depths of 150 or 200 feet, in Idah, Bassa, Dekina and Ankpa local government areas, you have to go down to 450 feet to get water." In the latter case, the cost outstrips what is voted per borehole, a relatively shallower well. Some contractors abandoned the projects when they found either that they will have to go down much deeper than what was given to them or when they strike rocks and for which they do not have the right equipment to deal with.

Ubom further alleged that the directorate has been awarding the contracts to inexperienced people and that most of the materials used in the borehole projects are substandard. No official of the directorate whose views NEWSWATCH sought on this was willing to comment on it.

On rural roads, the directorate said it spent N8.38 million on the construction, grading and rehabilitation of roads in Cross River and Akwa Ibom states. These, it said, were carried out through the local governments. In Akwa Ibom, it said a total of 1,386.5 kilometers of roads, 15 concrete bridges, 98 culverts and 17 bailey bridges were completed. But NEWSWATCH found that construction is still going on on some of these projects. More than three-quarters of the Ono-Afua-Omu road is still under construction. In certain cases, the roads have already deteriorated. Some of the bridges and culverts have similarly broken down.

In Cross River State, the directorate rehabilitated or graded more than 600 kilometers of rural roads through the different local governments. Nja Nkang Abang, secretary, Ikom local government, said DFRRI asked the council to use its funds for the project with a promise to reimburse it. The only complaint here, NEWSWATCH established, is that the directorate has not kept its promise yet.

Government functionaries are sensitive to reported cases of poor performances by the directorate. Eric Meyu, a reporter for the Kano State-owned Triumph group of newspapers, found that out sometime last year. Akin

Mobogunje, a retired professor of geography and a member of the national directorate of DFRRI, visited Niger State on an inspection tour of DFRRI projects. At a courtesy call on the state governor, Gar ba MOhammed, a colonel, Mabogunje, unimpressed with the state directorate, awarded it "zero for poor performances." Meya reported the story. His newspaper published it. Mohammed did not find it funny. He asked for a pound of flesh. Meya was fired.

Five months later, Lawan Gwadabe, a lieutenant-colonel, took over as state governor. He was stunned by what he met. He promptly dissolved the village, district and local government committees of the directorate. He told members of the chamber of commerce, industry, mines and agriculture in the state late January that DFRRI was "nothing to write home about." He promised to "inject life" into it. He has since announced that he has worked out a new formula to get the directorate moving.

Inaugurated in Niger State April 15, 1986, the directorate set up an elaborate organizational structure to enable it perform. It set up the talakawa committee at the village level; the jama'a committee at the district level; and the citizen committee at the local government level. In addition, it formed 783 development associations in the nine local government areas of the state. These were to make for easy organization, motivation and mobilization. They more or less turned out to be too cumbersome and bureaucratic and hampered performance.

But the state directorate does have some things to its credit. It has completed 636 kilometers of rural roads. Its target in the first phase was 1,200 kilometers. It has so far spent N9.4 million on roads. In some areas such as Suleja, Magama, Lapai, Agae and parts of Mariga and Chanchaga local government areas, the directorate has done well. But several roads remain uncompleted because of the inability of the directorate to build bridges and culverts. For instance, the 62-kilometer Gulbin-Doka-Banoi road in Mariga local government area has no culverts. The 66-kilometer Maikujeri-Uregi-Kagara road in Rafi local government suffers a similar fate. So does the 137-kilometer Sunti-Sunlati-Kundu-Kphizhi road. NEWSWATCH gathered that bridges and culverts on these roads will gulp some N12 million.

The national directorate gave Niger State DFRRI a target of 250 boreholes. But the state settled for 200. Jonah Bawa, the state coordinator, told NEWSWATCH this was because the directorate had problems securing rigs. Each local government was allocated 20 boreholes. In its February 1988 report to the national directorate, the state directorate said it had spent N5 million to provide water for 139 villages. But as in many other parts of the country, many of these boreholes produce no water. UNICEF and the state water board are doing a considerably more impressive job in this area. Kilo told NEWSWATCH: "I know the state water board. They gave us drinking water."

The state DFRRI has something to its major credit: rural electricity. Although the national directorate has released only N1.5 million of the budgeted N2.5 million, the state directorate has gone ahead to spend N2.7 million to give light to seven villages: Izom, Lambatta, Edozhigi, Old Rijan, Nlai Kunkete, Lemu and Badigi.

Joy here, sadness there, the story of DFRRI reads like the story of life itself. Julius Idowu Akindele, sole administrator of Epe local government, Lagos State, sees DFRRI as a source of blessing to the local government. Since DFRRI came to town, wooden jetties have given way to concrete jetties worth more than half a million naira in 14 communities in the local government area. But the ambitions of the directorate are bogged down by the riverine nature of the local government area. He said that because of this, they have had to construct more culverts and bridges than any other local government in the state. Attempts to construct roads have been hampered by the nature of the soil. Akindele told NEWSWATCH that a kilometer of road in certain parts of the local government area will cost as much as N1 million.

Yaya Alebiosu, village head of Emina, is not impressed by these difficulties. He told NEWSWATCH that DFRRI has not done anything for his people. They have no water, light or roads. Surakatu Yusuf, village head of Ise, complained too that the villagers have been drinking from a well dug in 1942. Several representations to the local government council, he said, have not made any difference.

But these are no reasons for despair. Akindele said contract for 72 boreholes in 72 communities has been awarded. There are 322 communities in Epe local government area. Achievements so far are the rehabilitation of 160 kilometers of roads; the resurfacing of 14,394 others; two rural electrification projects and the construction of 14 jetties.

Badagry local government area has also benefited from DFRRI. Concrete jetties have replaced the wooden ones in various parts of the local government area. But like Epe, opening up roads has proved a herculean task. Ladipo Laja Odunaiya, sole administrator of the local government, complained of lack of funds, personnel and equipment to prosecute the various projects. He told NEWSWATCH that 74 boreholes sunk in 74 different communities have remained unutilized for lack of hand pumps for them.

Ikorodu local government area has fared much better. There, Owen Vinuyon Akoro, secretary to the local government, also complained of lack of funds. Nevertheless, the directorate has spent N1.49 million to open up 163 kilometers of roads. Four of them were even tarred. DFRRI has also succeeded in sinking 30 boreholes in the area. Its original target was 71 in 71 different communities.

Alaba Ebenezer, director of the directorate of rural development in the state, is impressed by the performance of DFRRI in the state. He told NEWSWATCH that Lagos State has done better than other states in prosecuting the programmes of the directorate. Maybe. But other states have done well, too. Kano, for instance. Sule Dan Yaro, a fisherman, and Balarabe Liman, a farmer, are from Jumar Kwari, Kano State. And both men cannot wait to tell visitors how happy they are with DFRRI. The source of their happiness is the opening of the road that connects their village to Wudil. Liman told NEWSWATCH: "In the past, we had to set out as early as 5.00 a.m. for Wudil market. But today, with the road, lorries come here on market days to convey us to the market." And what is more, other traders such as patent medicine dealers and kerosene sellers also come to the village.

Ibrahim Khaleel Inuwa, an engineer and Kano State commissioner for rural and community development, whose ministry executes the DFRRI projects, said the directorate has spent N10.36 million on the rehabilitation and construction of some 1,380 kilometers of rural roads. Another 1,040 kilometers of similar roads are to be completed this year.

The directorate has also done well in the provision of water. Inuwa said 230 communities have boreholes. They were sunk through the services of the state water supply agency.

The national directorate regards Kano as one of its success stories. Maybe. But Kano was into rural development before DFRRI came into being. Much of what the directorate has done in the state are only a continuation of rural development programmes embarked upon by the state during the Abubakar Rimi administration between 1979 and 1983. Under that programme, the Kano Agriculture and Rural Development Agency was set up. The state directorate uses this agency as well as the ministry of works and housing and the Urban Development Board in carrying out the DFRRI projects.

Rimi also set up three model villages—Yanchibi in Bichi local government area, Gude in Gwarzo local government area and Yankatsare in Dawakin Kudu local government area. His idea was that if he grouped scattered communities together, it would be easier to provide them with modern amenities such as light and water. At Yankatsare, a farmer, Muhammadu Saidu, told NEWSWATCH: "Coming together is better than anything. Now we have better social amenities."

The national directorate has said that model villages will be built in the states this year. If it does, Kano State is well-placed to execute such a programme. It has the benefit of experience.

Some of the wild claims made last year by the directorate in various states of the federation are giving away to more realistic appraisals in many cases. For instance,

Kaduna was one of the states where such claims were made in 1987 when roads it rehabilitated, e.g., Dumbi-Sako and Bizara-Danjiba, were listed as new construction; or when it claimed that it constructed 161 kilometers of rural roads in Zaria local government area whereas it constructed only 92 kilometers.

Bulus James, director of the state agency for rural development, told NEWSWATCH that 594 kilometers of roads were reconstructed. They were not new roads. James admitted: "We have not succeeded but we have learnt our lesson for improvement during the second phase when we hope to have better equipment."

According to James, no new boreholes were sunk in the state either. He said when he assumed office he found that there were 1,500 boreholes all over what is the present Kaduna and Katsina states. But most of them were not functioning. Instead of sinking new ones, the directorate decided to reactivate them. 150 of them are now back in use.

All the states have had varying degrees of success and failure in implementing the rural development programme. But sometime last year, some people in Ondo State felt DFRRI was doing nothing for the state. They fired a petition to the national directorate which despatched a six-man inspection team led by A.R. Salman, former secretary to Kwara State government. In an 18-page report, the team absolved the state directorate of poor performances, noting that it "performed satisfactorily in its rural roads and water supply projects during 1987." It said "a total of 1,405 kilometers of roads were achieved compared with the set target of 908; while 226 hand-dug wells have been fully completed. Works are in progress on 199 wells."

This was, in fact, the second of such a team to the state. The first, on July 14-15, 1987, was led by Mabogunje, deputy chairman of the national directorate. This team also gave the pass mark to the state directorate, noting that although it took off late, "progress was now being made in the execution of the projects on commendable scale."

But the NATIONAL CONCORD of February 1, 1988, reported that only six of the 24 hand-dug wells in the state were functioning and that the rest had been abandoned for lack of water.

It is impossible to get at the facts in all cases. Evidently worried by mounting public complaints over the performance of the directorate, teams of inspectors have been visiting the various states to see things for themselves. None of them has made what they found officially public. Tai Solarin, a social critic and leader of the team that visited some states, including Plateau State, commended the latter for its good performance.

Whatever may be the achievements of individual state directorates, certain operational and conceptual problems have cropped up. First, is the scope of the assignment of the directorate. At its inception, emphasis was laid on rural roads to open up those areas and thus boost food production. But in a 14-page press statement issued by Koinyan November 18, last year, the directorate now has responsibility for community listing, authentication, codification, publication, organization of the territorial space (regional planning) and the organization of people therein for socio-cultural, political and economic development, community development plans, community and social mobilization, community self-help projects, adult education and rural manpower development, private sector relations, rural health education and other health support programmes, home economics, information services, conferences, seminars, workshops and rural development data collection and analysis. Under the provision of rural infrastructures, DFRRI takes charge of rural feeder roads, rural water sanitation, rural electrification, rural housing, other infrastructures in collaboration with federal, state, local government councils and the people through their development associations or other appropriate organizations.

Food and agriculture, rural industrialization, rural technology and resource development and exploitation come under what he called promotion of productive activities; while under other programmes, we have socio-cultural and recreational programmes, grassroots sports development and promotion, intra- and inter-community cohesion activities, performance monitoring and evaluation, etc.

This is a daunting assignment. Whatever importance the government places on this enormous assignment, assessment of the performances of DFRRI will be adjudged on how well it tackles three basic projects—roads, water and light. Spreading itself thin in this way has its drawbacks. Lack of funds for one. In the earlier parts of this report, mention was made of various complaints of lack of funds to either start or continue with roads and water or electricity projects.

The second major problem of the directorate is the lack of uniformity in the execution of its programmes in the states. The basic thrust is that local communities should be involved in the execution of the projects. Perhaps, this is why the funding formula is 75 percent federal government; 15 percent state; seven percent local government and three percent local community. NEWSWATCH found no evidence that this formula is adhered to nor that in all cases local governments and the communities are involved in the manner envisaged by the national directorate.

NEWSWATCH learnt of instances in which local communities contributed their share towards the cost of road construction but have been left holding the shorter end of the stick. Basil Ikpenwa, chairman, Agwu local government, Anambra State, told NEWSWATCH that after

DFRRI asked for contributions from communities for road construction, the people of Ndeaboh paid N50,000 to the task force on roads. The task force graded the road but within a few weeks, the road became worse than before. Today, he said, few people risk their vehicles on it. Commercial vehicles do not ply it. Similarly, the people of Nenwe got only one kilometer of tarred road for their money. Ikpenwa said local governments cannot touch roads without the permission of DFRRI.

Some local governments find this non-involvement frustrating. At the end of their meeting in Kaduna in February, the local government chairmen asked the federal government to disband DFRRI and MAMSER and hand over their functions to the local governments. The NATIONAL CONCORD of last February 22 quoted Idris Azozo, chairman, Suleja local government, Niger State, as telling DFRRI to limit itself to building bridges and culverts and leave road construction to local governments.

More interesting is the fact that some top functionaries of the directorate find some of its operational methods defective and, therefore, inimical to the achievements of its aims and objectives. THE REPORTER of March 17, for instance, quoted Mohammed Kukawa, Borno State director of DFRRI, as calling on the federal government to "decentralize the functions of the directorate and allocate money to each state for the execution of its programme." Kukawa blamed the directorate "for some of the directorate's problems in Borno, especially on road construction."

Kukawa touched a sore point there. The road specifications are laid down by the national directorate which also cost it at N8,500 per kilometer throughout the country. Kukawa said the design of the road in Lagos did not take into consideration the geophysical formations of most states. NEWSWATCH has it on good authority that the costing was also defective. Tijani Umar, an engineer in charge of DFRRI water supply in Gongola State, told NEWSWATCH that a fair costing for laterite road with few culverts is N20,000 per kilometer. Akindele of Epe local government put the cost per kilometer in riverine areas at N1 million.

Both estimates may be exaggerated but there is sufficient evidence that the DFRRI rate is low. The result is shoddy work. Marcus Ejoh, DFRRI director, Anambra State, told NEWSWATCH: "Last dry season, we embarked on massive road construction. We provided laterite and drainage. But by August, everything was washed away. Though the drainage was provided, it was not made of concrete which could last for over one year." Last year, 188 kilometers or 80 percent of the 235 roads handled by DFRRI in Rivers State were washed away. There are numerous other instances throughout the country.

Piqued by the frequent reports of the directorate's shoddy work, the Imo State-owned daily, THE STATESMAN, thundered in an editorial in its issue of December 14, last year: "THE STATESMAN is, indeed, sad to witness the rapid deterioration of these rural roads. Their present condition, after just a few months, does not justify the huge sums of money spent on constructing them.

"It would seem as if DFRRI were interested in ephemeral projects. Apart from their roads which are of inferior quality, most of the boreholes are shallow. Though this variety of boreholes costs less money to construct, it dries up faster. One might be compelled to ask whether DFRRI is more preoccupied with numbers, quantity of boreholes than with the quality or durability of sunk boreholes and roads."

The answer strongly favors the affirmative. Ejoh himself thinks the time has come to consider the quality rather than the quantity of work. He said the solution to inferior work "is that we should deemphasize number of kilometers and go back to quality roads, no matter how short. The thousands of kilometers of laterite roads as recommended are a waste of resources."

Ejoh also said that DFRRI digs boreholes of 200 feet deep. Anambra State has chosen to ignore this specification because according to Ejoh, such wells dry up quickly. "So, what we are doing is to embark on deeper boreholes of 400-500 feet at a very high cost," he said. These, of course, will serve the basic needs of the communities for water.

The Babangida administration places a great deal of store by this rural development programme. On the second anniversary of the directorate February 8, the president said "rural development is, indeed, the true and lasting foundation for national development." Expenses, certainly, are not being spared on this programme. But there is need to redefine its scope. The ambition of the directorate to do everything from roads to the provision of fish and fruits and the training of artisans is constrained by lack of funds, if nothing else. As Sam Aluko, a well-known economist, said in a letter to DFRRI last September: "Unless the problems of rural development are more effectively coordinated and the location of the main actors and catalysts of the various programmes and projects is firmly in the rural areas, particularly at the local government headquarters in the various autonomous communities, we will assess the effectiveness of the directorate mainly in terms of the huge sums of money spent, and less in the actual physical output arising therefrom."

At its second anniversary, Koinyan did not show the nation a report card of DFRRI's performance. Perhaps, we know. Perhaps, there was no need. But there at Makurdi, Ezekiel Akiga, former head of service, Benue State, in a speech marking the occasion, drew attention to the importance the people attach to the programme and warned: "Those executing it must be aware of the hopes raised. They must be aware that government credibility is at stake. They must be aware that people want permanent, concrete, decent evidence of government presence and performance, not slogans."

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POLITICAL

Survey: CP Support Down 3 Percent in Past Six Months

Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English 10 Mar 88 p 15

[Article by Peter Fabricius of the Argus Political Staff]

[Text] A countrywide survey of white opinion indicates that Conservative Party support has dropped nearly 3 percent in the past six months—contrary to other indications.

The survey, one of a regular series undertaken by the company Mark en Meningsopnames (M-en M) for Rapport newspaper, shows CP support, after climbing from 16,2 percent in February last year to 22,1 percent in August, has dropped back to 19,8 in February this year.

By-election results in the Transvaal country constituencies of Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton last week, seemed to indicate significant growth in CP support since the general elections of May last year.

If the opinions gleaned in the M-en M survey are representative, the by-election results do not reflect a national swing to the CP.

The survey, which is taken seriously by most politicians, shows National Party support as having shrunk from 49,4 percent in February 1987 to 44,1 percent in August last year, only to expand again to 46,9 percent of the electorate in February this year.

The survey also indicates a steady decline in support for the Progressive Federal Party, from 19,4 percent in February last year to 10,4 in August and down to 9,6 percent now.

But the combined support for the independent movement does not seem to have been badly affected by the split between Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan.

It has slipped slightly from 11,9 percent in August to 11,3 now. Most has gone to Dr Worrall with 8,1 percent, and only 3,2 percent to Mr Malan's new National Democratic Movement.

The survey confirms all other indications that Mr Jaap Marais's Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) is fading off the political stage fast.

Its support fell from 2,8 percent in February last year, to 2,2 percent in August and only 0,8 percent in February. The survey has elicited some interesting opinions on the Group Areas Act.

It shows that public views of the act generally follow party allegiances very closely.

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AWB Pressing CP, HNP Candidates To Support Boer State

34010028a Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans
1 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by political editor: "AWB Demands That Candidate Sign Letter—Pressure To Support People's State"]

[Text] Johannesburg—Prior to last year's parliamentary elections, the extremist Afrikaner Resistance Movement put pressure on candidates from the Conservative Party and from the Reformed National Party to "actively" campaign for a Boer people's state.

If they did not support a people's state, then they had to sign a declaration in which they committed themselves "never" to oppose the idea of a people's state.

Numerous CP candidates—not only those who claimed to be members of the AWB—signed a written statement which the AWB presented to them. At least one HNP candidate that our correspondent is aware of, refused to sign the statement.

A copy of the so-called "Candidate statement concerning a free Christian Republican Boer people's state" from the AWB which was presented to the candidates, is in the hands of BEELD, a newspaper affiliated with *DIE BURGER*.

That document confirms certain statements made by Mr Jan Groenewald, vice chairman of the AWB, to the former HNP candidate, Mr Danie van Zyl, in a telephone conversation shortly before last year's parliamentary elections.

This conversation, which came to light last week, made it clear for the first time how actively the AWB as a political pressure group is involved with the CP and rightwing politics and how close the relationship between the CP and this movement really is.

From information received last week, it seems obvious that prior to and during the parliamentary elections, the AWB was actively involved in rightwing politics.

Ideal

The movement put strong pressure especially on CP candidates to declare themselves in favor of the AWB policy of developing a Boer people's state and to do their best to achieve it, in exchange for support at the polls.

It was clear that this action would not only apply to the electoral campaign, but that it would be precisely after the elections that the elected members of parliament would have to work for that ideal.

During the telephone conversation, Mr Groenewald told Mr van Zyl three times that the CP candidates would be expected to work for the people's state. Mr Daan Nolte, CP member of parliament for Delmas, joined the AWB and allegedly had to commit himself to support "the people's business" (people's state).

Mr Groenewald said that it is important for the AWB that there be as many candidates as possible who favor rightwing unity but "primarily the people's state."

The AWB's "declaration for candidates" which has now come to light, has given greater significance to Mr Groenewald's statement that a reorganization will take place within rightwing ranks after the parliamentary elections.

When the reorganization takes place, the AWB will expect from those who signed the people's state commitment before the elections that "they will become part of the new realignment around the people's state," he said.

According to the document, a candidate (who must indicate whether he is an HNP or CP candidate) states that:

—either "I am a proponent of the people's state idea, that I want our own people's state for the Afrikaner Boers and will actively work for it";

—or "I am currently not yet a proponent of a people's state, but that I commit myself here never to oppose, obstruct or fight against the idea of a people's state";

—or "I refuse to commit myself to any of the above."

The candidate had to sign the document before a witness who also had to sign it.

One of the rightwing candidates we talked with last weekend, who because of fear of reprisals wants to remain anonymous, refused to sign the document. He was clearly told afterwards that the AWB would oppose him at the election.

On the other hand, he was told that if he were to sign it, the AWB would in exchange actively promote his candidacy.

He said yesterday that he did not want to sign the document because he is opposed to the AWB's idea of a people's state. It would have meant that he would have had to work actively for the development of a political system "in which the division of the people into political parties would be excluded (according to the AWB program of principles and policy)."

Furthermore, he would have committed himself to the separation of the old Boer Republic from the remainder of the country, and to a one-party government, the nationalization of industries, and government through an authoritative political body.

A senior CP member in Johannesburg—who contacted DIE BEELD and who for understandable reasons wishes to remain anonymous—said yesterday he knows some "naive" CP candidates who signed the AWB document.

Some of them did this simply to satisfy the AWB and to lighten the pressure on themselves. Others thought at that stage that prior to or immediately following the elections a melting together of all the rightwing parties would take place, which would cause the commitment they made to be no longer of any value.

It is not known how many CP candidates did sign the document. Neither the AWB nor the CP could be reached for comment yesterday.

8463

Treurnicht Denies AWB Becoming Militant
34010029a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
22 Feb 88 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Militancy in AWB Not on the Increase—Dr Treurnicht"]

[Text] Johannesburg—The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday that he is not at all convinced that there is increased militancy in the ranks of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB].

During an information session on this year's CP parliamentary strategy, Dr Treurnicht said that the recent disruption of a National Party meeting in Standerton "was perhaps overemphasized." It was not the same degree of militancy which occurred in the past between the NP and the United Party.

In response to a question on newspaper reports that five CP members of parliament are also members of the AWB, Dr Treurnicht responded that two of them are.

The CP supports the democratic system. "I can state categorically that those involved are loyal members of the CP and I have no doubts about their loyalty to the CP's principles."

About the current dispute between the national president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, Dr Treurnicht said that those two are heading for a "checkmate situation."

Both of them must maintain their positions as strong men. President Botha cannot afford to make concessions, otherwise he would lose support and would play into the hands of the CP. This could lead to a general election in 1989, which should benefit the CP.

The current situation justifies the CP's approach according to which he warns that the current parliamentary system cannot work because it has a built-in veto right for minority groups.

During the parliamentary session, which will open on February 1, the CP will point to the situation on the beaches, the Group Areas Act, "grey areas," political expression, the regional service boards and local committees.

Dr Treurnicht also claimed that more and more English speakers are supporting his party. In Johannesburg, 40 percent—"some days even 50 percent"—of the letters addressed to the CP are in English.

8463

Treurnicht Seen as Unable To Control AWB Faction Inside CP

34010029b Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
17 Feb 88 p 10

[Commentary by Dawie in the "From My Political Pen" column: "CP and Treurnicht Stuck in a Corner Because of the AWB: Chase Them Now!"]

[Text] One thing is certain: the way Dr Andries Treurnicht is trying to fight back the famous Afrikaner Resistance Movement is the best proof that he has been cornered.

However much he may flounder and exert himself with all his snide comments on the National Party which he was unable to capture in the past, he has landed in unholly trouble with this so-called "cultural movement."

And this will not go away.

Just Two?

This week's revelation of the iron hold which Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's Nazi-like AWB has over the CP, hit the official opposition like a ton of bricks.

First of all, it confirmed that the opposition leader was not quite accurate about the number of AWB members in his caucus.

Last week, speaking to people who were wondering what is going on in the CP caucus, he said that they "were making a big deal out of something that was not very serious for them."

At that time he said that there were only two AWB members in his caucus.

Slippery

In a party newspaper, however, the AWB leader, Mr Terre'Blanche, blurted out that there are five.

On the tape which was revealed this week, Mr Jan Groenewald, the AWB's deputy leader, said that Mr Daan Nolte, a member of parliament for Delmas, is also a member of the AWB. This was the first time that it was revealed that that CP member of parliament also has dual membership.

Consequently, there can only be two explanations for Dr Treurnicht's modest figure of two: either he did not tell the whole truth or he did not know what was really going on in his caucus.

Even though Dr Treurnicht is known for being able to give his words a skillful and slippery turn, it would certainly be fairer to assume that he did not know, for example, that Mr Nolte is also an AWB member. Which makes one wonder: how many more are there?

The probability that the CP leader will be completely open about this with the public is only slim. Although it is less slim than the probability that he will unequivocally distance himself from the AWB.

The Old Tiger

This was proven once again two nights ago in Delmas where the CP leader made no attempt to answer questions from concerned South Africans about the AWB, which the CP is clasping to its bosom, policy of violence and all.

No, Dr Treurnicht typically tried to hand out stabs and threats to the NP. Just about the way he did during the referendum with his shocking reproach to those who voted yes, "who despise and reject the kingship of Christ."

Once again he wants "to awaken the tiger in the Afrikaners"—the same old tiger he has been threatening with for years whenever he ends up in trouble.

Tin Torches

What else is this really but scarcely concealed encouragement for the policy of violence for which the AWB in particular has become famous?

All this talk will be of no help, however, because it only postpones the hour of final choice. This choice implies that the CP and its leader will have to unequivocally step back from the AWB.

For the CP, the AWB is a political stone around the neck which will torment the party as long as it clings to that movement—precisely the same position in which the former United Party landed with regard to the Torch Commando and the National Party with regard to the Ossewa-Brandwag.

The OB as well as Sailor Malan's gang with their tin torches were militant extra-parliamentary movements which turned increasingly to violence.

In the end, the political parties who stuck to democratic processes could simply no longer go along with that. Much worse possibilities, such as strife and fraternal discord, even anarchy, threatened to develop.

A distinctive leader like Dr D.F. Malan made the inevitable choice to repudiate the OB. Afterwards, large numbers of honest people followed his firm and democratic leadership.

It would seem relatively certain that Dr Treurnicht could not emulate such behavior.

He has for a long time already been a wavering leader, vacillating in moments of crisis with temporizing and walking on eggs.

He probably realizes that the anti-democratic, anti-Jewish AWB with its dangerous national-socialist characteristics and threats of violence has become a serious handicap. Respectable people do not want to have anything to do with such a policy (which the AWB, as a matter of fact, does not want tested at the polls).

All these things have gotten worse by this week's revelations, which have brought new ultra-rightwing excesses to light.

Hold

Apparently, the AWB's hold on the CP is so strong that the feared Dr Treurnicht does not dare to dissociate himself.

For that reason, the National Party must chase him and his party from Dan to Beersheba, from one remote corner of South Africa to the other.

8463

Buthelezi Blames Apartheid for Inkatha-Cosatu-UDF Fight

34010029c Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
22 Feb 88 p 14

[Editorial: "Power Struggle Among the Zulus"]

[Text] In his analysis of the lingering violence by blacks against blacks in the area of Pietermaritzburg, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week pointed to "apartheid"

as the primary cause. This is obviously an oversimplification of the situation, if not a bit of political opportunism, because he feels that his authority over the Zulus is threatened.

He himself recognizes that his Inkatha movement is being attacked because he advocates a multi-racial democracy, while the ANC is striving for a socialist and Marxist one-party state. In this context, the ANC "and its supporters in other organizations" see Inkatha, and the proponents of a peaceful dialogue, as a stumbling block in their path to make the country ungovernable.

What it comes down to is that there is a power struggle going on between Inkatha and such organizations as the UDF and Cosatu. Dr Buthelezi is accused of being a puppet of "apartheid." Apparently he is defending himself by blaming "apartheid" for the violence, claiming that it has caused the socio-economic problems experienced by blacks in Natal and KwaZulu and that certain organizations are taking advantage of the situation.

However, the remainder of the country has to struggle with the same kinds of problems. Why does violence by blacks against blacks not occur to a similar extent in other areas then?

Black people must have the courage to recognize that mutual antagonisms could also be the cause of their own violence. Bloody tribal fights are not unknown phenomena among the Zulus, and the origins sometimes have to be sought generations back—long before there was any such thing as "apartheid." As a matter of fact, it is known that some of those violent incidents in Natal are related to such tribal disputes.

An old truth in politics is that it is a power play. This is not likely to be any different among the Zulus. "Apartheid" has nothing to do with that.

8463

Nactu Clarifies Position on Political Activism

34000553c Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Mar 88 p 8

[First paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions at the weekend clarified its policy on political activism in trade unions and by officials and its relationship with banned organisations. This was in response to the recent Government crackdown on black organisations which saw restrictions placed on another union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The policy adopted by the conference states: We the victims of continued oppression and exploitation in our daily lives, commit ourselves to fierce opposition to these twin evils.

The federation, as part of this broad opposition, believes these can only be replaced by a democratic society, founded on the non-existence of any form of discrimination.

Further, the federation recognised the fact that the entire country, balkanised or not, belongs to the indigenous people of our country.

To this end, the federation believes, the most oppressed and exploited are the only ones capable of bringing about the desired transformation armed with the following principle: anti-capitalism; anti-imperialism; anti-racism; and anti-sexism.

The federation recognises that foreign investments support and maintain the economic system in this country and that this system is geared at the maximum exploitation of the working class.

Further the federation notes that the black working class which is responsible for creating the wealth of the country does not benefit from the natural and material resources which rightfully belongs to it.

Therefore the federation believes that foreign investment in our country is a further perpetuation of exploitation and oppression, and that its continued presence in our country is not in the interest of the working class.

After two years, we take a look at how the policy has translated itself in practice.

Nactu, guided by its policy of non-affiliation to political organisations, within and outside the country, has consistently pursued a practice of co-operation with political organisations on all activities and campaigns, that are not in conflict with its policies and objectives.

Nactu has attended several meetings called by the National Forum. The federation has addressed meetings called by the following organisations: Azapo, Azasm, CAL and Sacos, on important national days 21 March, May Day and 16 June.

With regard to organisations outside the country, the federation has pursued a policy of open and frank discussions with the liberation movements. A case in point is last year's meeting with the Pan Africanist Congress.

Nactu's delegation led by its president James Mindaweni held normal discussions with senior members of the PAC central committee in Tanzania in September.

Nactu will maintain contact with the African National Congress and all liberation movements.

Nactu encourages its local and regional structures to participate in campaigns initiated by community organisations, where workers interests will be affected.

Through its local, regional and national offices, Nactu was instrumental in re-directing the suicidal concept of liberation now, education later.

Nactu held meetings with community leaders as well as senior church leaders, with the view to ending the black on black violence in the townships because it is not in the interests of the liberation struggle.

It is Nactu's belief that one cannot draw a line of demarcation between political and labour issues. The lack of citizenship rights of its members spill over into the factory floor.

High rentals paid by members in the township affect wages and living standards. Also, the same workers on the factory floor are affected by the general hazards that obtain in our townships.

Capitalism and racism in South Africa are two sides of the same coin. The worker who provides cheap labour at the factory is the same worker who is voteless and is the same worker who is discriminated against.

Nactu has confirmed its non-collaborationist stand in action, which is a pre-requisite for any participation in the national liberation struggle.

The federation turned down an invitation to a meeting with Mr P.W. Botha.

The Labour Relations Amendment Bill, presently being discussed in Parliament has made the whole idea of meeting Mr P.W. Botha, a futile exercise. The Bill is aimed at seriously restricting trade union activities.

Against the background of spiralling inflation, the proposed wage freeze is aimed at attacking the living standards of workers.

Nactu believes that the trade union movement needs to be democratic, free and independent. It cannot become a transmission belt of any organisation or party.

The federation would want to remain free to criticise any future Government's economic and political policies.

Nactu remains committed to the leading role of the black working class in the national liberation struggle. And to this end, Nactu will fight oppression and exploitation in all its manifestations.

New Bill Renames Country's Civil Defense Organization

34000553b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
22 Mar 88 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—South Africa's civil defence organisation will in future be known as civil protection, in terms of a new Bill introduced yesterday.

Initially, the Civil Defence Act of 1977 conferred powers on the Minister of Defence in relation to civil defence, but the Act passed too the portfolio of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, as from 1 February last year.

One of the reasons for a change of name is that the word "defence" in the public mind is closely associated with military activity, a departmental spokesman said yesterday.

In addition, in Afrikaans the Act refers to "burgerlike beskerming," which would correctly be translated into English as "civil protection," which also more clearly states the objectives of the organisation set up in terms of the Act.

Mr Heunis yesterday introduced a Bill to change the English name of the 1977 Act to the Civil Protection Act.

At the same time, the power of the State President to make regulations under the Act will be transferred to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. He in turn can delegate this authority to the provincial administrators.

Following the recent floods, which required the civil defence authorities to take extensive measures to protect the public and ensure their safety, temporary accommodation and food and water supplies, it has also been decided to amend the Act so as to protect members of civil defence from prosecution arising out of their actions.

"Emergency acts affecting lives and property must sometimes be performed in good faith to curtail the devastating effects of disasters effectively," the spokesman said.

"The new Bill recommends that local authorities and persons performing emergency actions during disasters should be protected against prosecution."

The exemption clause in the new Bill relates only to acts "performed in good faith."

ECONOMIC

Reforms Expected To Stimulate Economy

34010042a Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans
23 Feb 88 p 13

[Article by Johan Louw: "President Botha's Package Can Stimulate Growth." First paragraph is *DIE BURGER* introduction]

[Text] The steps which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, recently announced to decrease the state's share in the economy, to bring about a fairer tax burden and curb inflation can help a great deal in raising the growth potential of the South African economy. That is the opinion of Mr Johan Louw, chief economist of Sanlam. He analyzes the government's newest economic measures further in the following article.

The important changes in economic policy which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced in his opening speech of the parliamentary session must be seen against the background of an international economic situation containing strong elements of uncertainty. The government thus finds itself in a situation where the world economy will not exactly expedite the revival in the South African economy in the coming years. As a matter of fact, it can indeed be instrumental in the balance of payments creating a problem more quickly. Nevertheless, most economic indicators point to the recovery in general economic activity which continued the last few months and have even been further strengthened in some areas. One big problem continues to be the high rate of inflation. Although the pace of price rises last year slowed down to an average of 16.1 percent (as opposed to 18.6 percent in 1986), the country's rate of inflation is still unacceptably high and compares extremely unfavorably with that of our principle trading partners.

It is against this background that the state president announced intensified plans of action against inflation, comprising, among other things, discipline with respect to adjustments in wages and salaries and the curtailment of state spending. Although the growth in overall economic activity has accelerated perceptibly in the last few months, it is still too soon to judge to what extent these trends will continue. The unexpected sharp decline in the price of gold has increased the uncertainty in that connection. The additional measures against inflation introduced by the state president will certainly also exert a subduing influence on the demand for goods and services. All things considered, it appears that the state's total revenues for the 1987/88 fiscal year will amount to about 38 billion rands (or 13 percent more than the previous fiscal year), which coincide to a great extent with the figures furnished in the main budget. As opposed to this, state expenditures in the first nine months of the current fiscal year have increased at a rate of 21.3 percent to just about 34 billion rands. The assessment is that the expenditures for the 1987/88 fiscal

year will amount to about 48 billion rands overall (about 19 percent more than in the previous fiscal year). That is considerably higher than the growth of 16.2 percent foreseen in the main budget. It is estimated that the deficit before loans (and before special transfers from other accounts) for the 1987/88 fiscal year will thus be about 9.4 billion rands—about 5.3 percent of the gross national product. (A deficit of 8.425 billion rands, or 4.7 percent of the GNP, was targeted in the original budget.) The government will therefore not find it possible to finance the deficit before loans in the current fiscal year. But it is not an easy task to substantially curtail the government's current expenditures in the short term because of the large amounts needed for posts such as education and training, defense and interest on national debt. Consequently, the emphasis on stricter financial discipline had to fall to a great extent on restrained rises in labor costs. The expectation is that the minister of finance will budget for a growth in total expenditures of not more than 12 percent. Taking into consideration an expected inflation rate of between 14 and 15 percent, this will lead to a decrease in real state spending.

The government policy emphasis is moving from stimulating growth to curbing inflation and protecting the balance of payments. The result may be that the growth rate in the real gross national product this year will not reach three percent. The intensified action against inflation by the government, which will certainly also include a less accommodating monetary policy, may help to temper the upward pressure on prices. All things considered, it is estimated that the average rise in the consumer price index this year will be less than 15 percent, as against last year's 16.1 percent. It thus looks as though the action of the monetary and fiscal authority will result in the overall financial situation tending to become more rigid. Along with the expected higher demand for loan money, it will contribute to money market interest rates being subject to upward pressure. Sanlam forecasts that the prime loaning rates of banks will be between 14 and 15 percent late this year.

The projected privatization will in the longer term lead to a significant decrease in the loan requirements of the public sector. The proposed privatization will also substantially increase the availability of shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the coming years. The announced measures, which are directed at diminishing the share/role of the state in the national economy, to bring about a more equitable tax burden and to curb inflation, can help a great deal to raise the growth potential of the South African economy. The ultimate success of these reforms in the economic sphere, however, will greatly depend on the cooperation between the public and private sectors, Mr Louw believes.

Economic Reform Seen as Selling Out to International Business

34010039a Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
17 Feb 88 p 2

[Editorial: "The NP's Third-World Ideal"]

[Text] With the opening of parliament, Mr P.W. Botha announced a "change of course" in economic-social policy for the country. He openly showed the NP's subservience to the money power by announcing it to a meeting of businessmen beforehand. Even Smuts displayed greater circumspection in his relationship with the mine bosses at the time of the mineworkers' strike in 1922. Mr Botha's action makes a mockery of the constitution. The announced "change of course" is essentially nothing but a recipe for the business sector to exploit the consumer (and especially the unprotected white person). Just take the argument that inflation must be curbed once and for all. The current policy is in many respects a repetition of Mr Chris Heunis' so-called "Manifesto Against Inflation" during the seventies. At that time, salaries in the public sector were also frozen with appeals to the private sector to act "responsibly" for the purpose of counteracting inflation. The result: inflation shot up and personal bankruptcies increased.

The reason for this "failure" is simple: inflation is not the consequence of circumstances; *inflation has been the policy of the NP government since the days of Mr Vorster*. After all, the government—through the Reserve Bank—is the only body which can increase or "inflate" the money supply. After almost 20 years of high inflation, it is unacceptable that the government no longer knows what it is doing in that connection. Inflation will not decrease until the Reserve Bank is instructed not to let the money supply grow more rapidly than the economy. The continual pounding on the state's share in the economy, which would then be too big, creates a condition of uncertainty that will definitely not be conducive to future growth.

Privatization

Even the magic notion of "privatization" means progress least of all. All that happens is that current enterprises change owners. There is, however, the big difference; and that is that profit no longer flows to the people, but to the money power and even worse: the international money power. The problem is of course that the NP government refuses to seek the cause of the present state of affairs where it should be sought. Let us state it clearly: The current poor state of affairs is not merely the *consequence* of the Vorster-Botha policy; *it is the policy itself!* To them South Africa is essentially a third-world country. Thus the working committee on the financing of local governments was informed several years ago that they had to accept this as a starting point and that the quality of services should be adapted accordingly. It is striking that the new policy announcement says the "people" must accept lower standards.

Apart from visible signs such as neglected roads and deteriorating transport services, first-world phenomena like universities, the CSIR and AEC, health services and school facilities are also now being affected.

Admittedly the state of the national treasury prescribes economization. But the treasury is bankrupt because the NP government has let it become bankrupt. By simply tempering this stream of unproductive expenditures to the nonwhites out of the whites' pocket, the balance between national revenue and spending can easily be restored without making the bureaucracy impoverished. In addition, the national revenue can be raised considerably by curbing all the concessions to the business sector. The government must see to it that the business sector contributes its fair share to the national treasury. This is all the more necessary in a time of sharply rising profits in order to lessen the impossible tax burden on the white person.

"Overheating"

Finally, it is remarkable that at the same time when the state president is announcing his "strict" economic change of course, the Reserve Bank is declaring that the economic recovery is getting stronger and that it is going so well that Dr de Kock is afraid of "overheating" of the economy. Is this perhaps the case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing? Dr H. F. Verwoerd bequeathed a prosperous, highly developed, progressive and safe country to his successors in 1966. They should honor and preserve it for posterity on behalf of the white people. However, Messrs Vorster and Botha and their fellow travelers have greatly destroyed this heritage and were able to do what Rhodes, Milner and their henchmen could not manage. And Dr Treurnicht and the KP must accept part of the responsibility—not only because until 1982 they acquiesced and went along with it, but because they still cling to Mr Vorster.

13084

Private Sector Called Upon To Help Economic Reforms

34010045a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
18 Feb 88 p 12

[Editorial: "A Revolution for SA"]

[Text] One indication of how extensive the government's economic reform plans really are can be found in the interview with Dr Chris Stals, the general director of finance, which appears elsewhere in this newspaper today. South Africa should in fact prepare for a process of drastic steps intended to bring about an economic revolution.

Dr Stals notes that the measures on privatization and discipline in salary adjustments for the civil service that were recently announced by President P.W. Botha in reality constitute part of a much broader plan that could extend over a long period of time.

The White Paper on the Margo Commission's report will be published before long, and according to Dr Stals it is possible that this could contain even more reform measures. Other steps could be announced next month in Minister Barend du Plessis' budget address. It is certain that more specific methods for getting a grip on inflation will also be announced.

Furthermore, there are evidently plans to later expand the list of state agencies and departments that are being considered for privatization.

Against that backdrop, it is understandable that businessmen are beginning to realize that the government is genuinely serious about putting the economy into overdrive. The decision that members of Parliament and other political officeholders will not receive salary adjustments again this year ought to reinforce the private sector's confidence. It could also contribute to greater cooperation from those ranks.

Hopefully, it will be widely recognized that the plans for economic reform must create new capital, which could mean greater prosperity for the country as a whole. At the same time, economic reform must provide the foundation for further societal and constitutional reform.

South Africans do not want this country, like so many others in Africa, to end up on the road of economic regression. Many thousands of non-whites in South Africa already belong to stagnating communities that must be uplifted. This demands the large-scale creation of jobs, but also the provision of basic services, schools and more and better housing.

The more time it takes to improve the situation, the greater are the political risks for the country. For this reason, the government should receive as much help as possible.

12271

Support for Economic Reform Growing Among Businesses

34010041a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18
Feb 88 p 13

[Report on interview with Director General of Finance Dr Chris Stals, by DIE BURGER's Economic Editor Hein Swart: "Businessmen Support Economic Reform"; first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] Two weeks have already passed since the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, announced his new economic package. The economic editor of DIE BURGER, Hein

Swart, interviewed Dr Chris Stals, Director General of Finance, about the reaction to the new measures by the business sector during that time.

The new economic measures announced 2 weeks ago by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, are only now starting to penetrate to the business sector. The initial skepticism which was heard from some quarters now has to a great extent given way to greater understanding and support.

Although the initial reaction to the new measures was already largely positive, many voices of protest were nevertheless heard—from both businessmen and state officials.

The latter especially objected strongly that they would not receive a general salary adjustment this year and that they would have to be content with their usual grade increases.

Corporations

Much of the criticism against the measures were initially based on misconceptions. In the 2 weeks passed since, many of those misconceptions have been cleared up and the criticism, at least with respect to the business sector, has largely disappeared.

One of the objections was that the state would initially retain a majority interest in the new privatized corporations. As was clarified later, that is an interim measure in order to prevent a potential disruption of existing services.

Dr Chris Stals, Director General of Finance, the man who will carry a great part of the responsibility of applying the new measures, said in an interview that the business sector is happy about the measures.

Businessmen

Sufficient time has passed now for the private sector to realize the full meaning of the measures, and as a result they can be judged with greater objectivity.

The new economic package, according to him, has greatly contributed to improving the image of the government among businessmen. The businessman realizes now that the government is serious in its attempts to effectively reform the economy. Businessmen are happy that the government is now "starting to see the light," Stals said.

According to him, a great part of the initial negative reaction must be blamed on the lack of details. The State President delivered a policy speech. No details could be furnished because they still had to be worked out.

The greatest misconception is the one with respect to wages and salaries. Some critics act as if that was the only measure. That is not the case. Privatization is just as important a part of the measures.

"In the first place, the measures are not an anti-inflation policy, but rather a state-financial package with fiscal discipline as the primary objective. If it can succeed in lowering the inflation rate at the same time, it is a welcome bonus, of course."

With fiscal discipline is meant, amongst other things, that the state decreases its expenditure and lowers its deficits for loans. And the private sector is being asked to do the same thing.

Reform

Dr Stals said further that the entire process of financial reform is not going to end here. Privatization and stricter control over wage- and salary-increases thus are not the only measures.

Many other steps will have to be taken before that. The government will shortly publish its White Paper on the Margo Commission's report on tax reform, and it too might contain reform steps, as might the budget speech of Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis next month.

With respect to privatization, the government has not drawn up a schedule, he said. ESKOM, the South African Transport Services, Postal Service, FOSKOR, YSKOR, the Nuclear Energy Council, NOK, the Mossas project and road construction have already been identified for the privatization program, and each of those authorities must now decide itself when and how they want to be privatized.

Wheels

Those authorities are thus expected to come forward with concrete proposals of their own accord.

Some of them, such as YSKOR, NOK and the Nuclear Power Council, have already started the bell rolling.

DIE BURGER learned from a reliable source that the list of state corporations and departments will be supplemented later on. Currently thought is being given to the South African Mint and some activities of the Department of Forestry.

—In the United Kingdom privatization has been in progress for a long time already. Thinus Prinsloo of our London office will tell about that in a further article tomorrow.

Salary Freeze Without Price Freeze Seen as 'Robbery'

34010040a Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 88 pp 1, 12

[Report: "Salary Freeze Without Price Freeze Is Robbery; Private Sector Wages Will Go the Same Way"; first two paragraphs are DIE AFRIKANER introduction]

[Text] HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] Has the Arguments—KP [Conservative Party] Only the Motion

It is extremely unfortunate that the leader of the official opposition, Dr A. P. Treurnicht, in his motion of no-confidence did not refer in any way to the scandalous wage- and salary-policy of the Government which was announced by Mr P. W. Botha on Friday. Distrust and division—those were the only two weapons which the KP brandished at the Botha government.

More than that is necessary, however, to remove the NP [National Party] from office. In this issue, DIE AFRIKANER offers a reasoned rightist treatment of the irresponsible, unfair and impractical proposals of the government. The rightist movement among Afrikaners has more and better ammunition at its disposition than the rubber bullets the official opposition has.

"It was the hairy hand of the NP and its state president, but it was the quaky voice of Hoggheheimer."

In that manner did one of the economists with whom DIE AFRIKANER discussed the controversial announcements of Mr P. W. Botha characterize the new policy.

"Look where the money goes immediately," he said. In the quarter from July to September last year the civil servants and employees in the central state service, the provincial administrations, the post office and the South African Transport services earned a total of 3,711 million Rands in salaries and wages. That is 14,844 million Rands in a year, but let's say 15,000 million Rands. If they had received a 10-percent increase in compensation for higher living costs, it would have cost the State 1,500 million Rands. Of that, one third or 500 million Rands would have flowed back to the State in taxes. The State's net cost for the increase would have been about 1,000 [million] Rands. The decision not to allow a general increase saved the State 1,000 million Rands.

Loans

That amount is immediately being plowed back into industry. Within the next 10 months, as the savings on the state services' salaries become available, that same amount of 1,000 million Rands will be paid out to the Industrial Development Corporation (NOK) at a nominal rate of interest. The head of that state institution, Mr Carel van der Merwe, has stated that a fair number of new loans to companies have now become possible. They

are intended for import-replacement- and export industries which are prepared to create additional employment opportunities for blacks.

Obviously the state functionaries who are going to finance the project are not going to acquire any interests or authority over them.

What will be the effect of the salary freeze on the public?

The provincial hospitals are continually struggling with a shortage of nurses. Thousands have already quit their jobs in the past three years because the extra funds which were allocated for nurses' salaries were used to equalize the salaries of non-white nurses, regardless of productivity, with those of white nurses. Large rooms in many hospitals have been closed off due to the shortage of nurses. White nurses' salaries are lagging behind considerably, and now that lag will increase even more. Even more rooms will be closed, even more white patients will have to be referred, at great expense, to private hospitals—which belong to Rembrandt and other large business interests. Medical plans will reimburse only part of those additional costs.

Education will weaken. In 1987, 36,9 percent of all male teachers quit their jobs. That number will still increase. Training of new white teachers has been scaled down, and some teachers' colleges have been closed. Every teacher will have to take care of more students than before, and the quality of education will decrease.

This decrease in standards, as a result of the salary freeze, is going to be noticeable in all the services carried out by the state.

The freeze is going to radiate out beyond the state service. The state president has asked the "private sector" to help in keeping wage- and salary- costs down. They will certainly be happy to comply with that. Black unions will make trouble and obtain concessions, but the white worker will once again get the short straw as a result of his weak union power.

White purchasing power will decrease considerably. As a result of inflation and inadequate salary- and wage-adjustments, it is already about 30 percent weaker than in 1980. The white purchasing power, with frozen income, a year from now will be barely half of what it was in 1980.

Profits, however, are not going to be limited or frozen. Business volume and economic growth will be lower than usual, but the manufacturers of most goods will merely further increase their prices if sales decrease noticeably.

Inflation will continue, and even increase. Private investors who buy Eskom, the Post Office, Yskor and the other state enterprises, want to make a profit. The price

of electric power, according to experts, will increase by almost 50 percent, steel will be more expensive, and postal rates will increase as a result of the privatization policy of the Government.

Under those circumstances, a salary freeze without price control is an abomination. It is political and economic robbery.

Price control is impractical, according to the economists quoted by the Government. Prices change, and if the prices cannot change, distortions will build up in the economy. One can hardly place a cost accountant, like a policeman, with every businessman. Price control already existed in the fifties and sixties, but it did not work, says the Government. So now we should simply accept the freeze without a compensating price policy.

That argument suits the capital interests well, say the cost accountants approached by DIE AFRIKANER. The price control already known by South Africa was amateurish, ineffective, and was administered by incompetents.

Price control, which has been studied in detail, forms a part of business economics. People such as the American John Kenneth Galbraith and particularly Professor W. Kilger of the University of Saarbrücken in the FRG, have laid the scientific foundation for an effective system of price control based on current standards of business economics. For that, a suitable state policy on business accounting is needed, with a stipulation in the companies act that enterprises should do their accounting simply by standard cost accounting, integrated with their financial accounting.

The large capital interests in South Africa don't see any possibility for that.

After all, that would so much improve and facilitate the collection of company tax, value-added tax, import duties, as well as statistical reports to the State and, moreover, the administration of effective price policy, that their profits would suffer.

"This is anathema," a senior official of Anglo American once stated to the Council of Trade and Industry.

"And because it is anathema to the Anglo-Americans," said minister Jan Jooste, adjunct chairman of the HNP, "it can only be beneficial to the people."

The HNP has a responsibility toward the entire rightist voting public, minister Jooste said further. A demand for an immediate reinstatement of price control, but this time on a correct foundation, is a fair and practical policy.

Especially because the KP gave such a bad presentation in its answer to Mr P.W. Botha's opening address in Parliament, the HNP must repeat and repeat that demand. Our people deserve it.

8700

ESKOM, ALUSAF Privatization Plan Viewed
34010040b Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 Feb 88 p 18

[Report: "ESKOM and ALUSAF First Privatized Companies"]

[Text] The first steps to privatize large state corporations have seriously been started. ESKOM has just initiated a study group to study various options for privatization, while negotiations are being conducted which will result in NOK (Industrial Development Corporation) selling its ALUSAF aluminum activities at Richard's Bay to the private sector.

Dr John Maree, president of ESKOM, said yesterday that preliminary negotiations have resulted in various items with respect to privatization already being put on an agenda for in-depth study in the coming few months.

"Our first priority is a general strategy. Now we are in the process to identify certain services which will be needed as we make progress with the privatization," he said.

At this stage no personnel appointments have been made yet to lend assistance in that context.

"Individuals will be asked later on, however, to act as consultants in their personal capacity. Areas which are involved here are legal aspects, the structure of ESKOM, and the effect which privatization will have on the organization," he said.

A study group has already been formed to look into how privatization is carried out abroad.

Dr Maree denied that ESKOM will be listed already within the next few months on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Meanwhile Mr Koos van Rooy, executive director of NOK [Industrial Development Corporation], said that NOK had already started negotiations with the private sector in December for the sale of ALUSA. He said, however, that it will not be the first state organization managed by NOK to be privatized.

Negotiations are still in a very early stage, so that there is no certainty yet as to when, and if, ALUSAF will be listed on the stock exchange.

NOK is managing ALUSAF through two other companies, Aluminum Investment and Light Minerals Investment.

8700

Japanese Auto Exports to Country Viewed
34010042b Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
19 Feb 88 p 13

[Article: "Perhaps Fewer Autos From Japan to SA."
Datelined Tokyo, Sapa—Reuter]

[Text] Japan's foremost auto producers said yesterday they are considering limiting exports to South Africa because of pressure from government officials who are embarrassed over increasing trade with the Republic. This follows a dispute between the powerful Department of International Trade and Industry and the Department of Foreign Affairs over how much pressure should be exerted on Japanese companies to limit their trade with South Africa. The Department of Foreign Affairs is unhappy because Japan is South Africa's most important trading partner, and is concerned about the United States having said Japanese companies were filling the gap which American companies left upon their withdrawal.

A spokesman for Toyota said that company will act cautiously in its exports to South Africa. Nissan is also considering a limit on exports, but no definite decision has yet been made, a spokesman said. The Department of Foreign Affairs made an appeal in January to members of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations to be cautious concerning the increasing trade between the two countries. But the Department of International Trade and Industry said the current sanctions are adequate. These include a ban on the exportation of certain computers and the importation of iron and steel. Japanese corporations often follow the advice of government agencies, but it is not clear how much pressure the Department of International Trade and Industry is now willing to exert. The department recently asked members of the Japanese Auto Export Association to limit their exports to South Africa.

Auto exports form a large part of the total exports to South Africa. Altogether 206,130 vehicles were exported to the country last year—almost 20 percent more than in 1986. Most of these vehicles are assembled in South Africa. Japan became South Africa's largest trading partner in 1986. Mutual trade between the two countries amounted to 8.54 billion rands last year—an increase of 19 percent.

13084

Privatization of Nuclear Group Described
Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 11 Feb 88 p 14

[Report: "AEK (Atomic Energy Corporation) Takes the First Steps on the Road to Privatization"]

[Text] The mass production facility which has been making the separation units for the Atomic Energy Corporation's uranium enrichment installation is the first group within that corporation to be placed on the road of privatization.

That group, known as PRIMA, will now be operated as a separate business entity within the AEK concern, according to a statement by the corporation. The private sector has already been involved in the management of PRIMA for a year.

The AEK says that probably the only way in which knowledge and technology can be transferred to industry is in the form of a marketable product—thus the privatization of a viable company.

Neither the state nor the corporation, however, is willing to give away profits.

Therefore a specific mechanism has been decided upon, according to which the AEK will be privatized gradually. PRIMA is the beginning of that.

The first step is to operate the unit or group as a separate business entity with participation by the private sector in its management. During that phase the property and products are spread in order to penetrate a broader market area.

As soon as greater assurance of future viability is obtained, the group will be newly formed as a separate company with its own board of directors composed of members from the private sector. The president will also be from the private sector. Then the company will be supplied with funds in the usual manner, through loans or capital stock.

During that phase the AEK will probably still retain the largest number of shares. All subsidies will then be halted, however.

As soon as the company is functioning independently and profitably, the shares will be offered to interested buyers and it will be privatized entirely.

The biggest customer of PRIMA, with its almost 500 employees, will still be AEK itself. Adequate market penetration has already been achieved, so that the share of AEK in the sales of almost 30 million Rands per year will soon decrease.

Amongst other things, PRIMA manufactures precision parts for the engine industry such as carburetors, technologically advanced batteries, precision machines for automatized production, and special construction tools such as hardened chisels and drills.

According to the statement, it has already been decided to put PRIMA in the second phase of privatization. Currently there are negotiations with the private sector on the appointment of a board and president for the new company.

Negotiations with financial institutions for the financing of the company to be founded are already in an advanced stage.

8700

Cancellation of Farmers' Debts Proposed by HNP
34010039b Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
24 Feb 88 p 5

[Article: "Whom Should the Nation Take Care of Now—the Farmers or the Mine Bosses? Policy of Debt Write-off Good Practical Politics—Marais"]

[Text] The HNP's policy of forgiving farmers from debt has been proven right more than ever in the unprecedented crisis now reigning in the Western Transvaal. Nobody else, no authority or political party, has an alternative. The NP's and CP's thrashing and hopping about over agricultural policy in the election contest in Schweizer-Reneke is also becoming more and more conspicuous, says the HNP's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, who is the party's candidate in that constituency. But forgiving debt—and this must still be pointed out—is something other than a mere measure of assistance by the state to keep farmers on their farms. It does not mean that a farmer gets some fifty or hundred thousand rands, or even more, as a personal present from the state in the hope that he will now no longer want to move to town. Nor does a farmer with relatively little debt have to be envious of his neighbor who has a larger debt and therefore is forgiven greater debt. Debt write-off is already aimed at the next generation of farmers. It is a one-time cure for South Africa's agriculture. It does not only mean that a farmer is kept on his farm, but also that his farm will remain intact for his sons and their sons, Mr Marais stressed to DIE AFRIKANER.

The HNP's hereditary farm policy is the key. The premise is that if a farmer fails, his children fail along with him. A farm is in principle a family farm, the HNP says; it is the property not only of the current farmer, but also of the child or children, born or unborn, who must succeed him, and also of the farmer's father before him. The way in which the state writes off a debt on a farm should be taken into account not so much by the farmer as by the person. The state would in most cases expect the farmer to voluntarily register his farm as a hereditary farm. This would mean that his farm is permanently

taken out of the market. The improvements that he makes on his farm will be for the benefit of his posterity and not merely an investment to get a better price for his land one day himself.

The state undertakes to provide for consistent product prices, but it would also set conditions on the way in which the farm would be worked. The farmer who in the past has farmed more successfully or frugally than others would of course be recognized and treated accordingly. In addition, the information function would no longer be exercised by the state, but by the Agricultural Unions as statutory bodies. The farmer's fellow farmers would manage the information officers. The state should also have the right to strive for the largest possible number of farmers. If, for example, a farmer owns three farms, each one of economic significance, the state may forgive the farmer's debt on the condition that, if possible, he already designates heirs for two of his farms so that in principle his land is occupied by three families instead of one. Debt write-off would also relate only to agricultural debts. Remaining private debts would have to be accommodated separately.

Mortgage debts ["verbandsskulde"] would be a thing of the past in this design. As before, production loans would be given by or on behalf of the Land Bank, subject to a subsidized premium levy from which the state would finance remaining debts on a long-term basis, like a cheap harvest assurance. Debt write-off is not a reward to the recipient for the fact that he is a farmer; it is no bribery gift; nor is it like Greyling Wentzel's "aid" which within the limits of the free-market policy is given to the farmer in order to prevent him from becoming a pauper in the city. It is the one-time creation of a proud, independent farmer class which can fulfill its task as a conservative nucleus of the Boer Volk, Mr Marais says. It will fill every farmer, the big farmer and the smaller one, with pride and ambition.

The financing of debt write-offs by a consumer levy which would be collected on the commercial level should be seen from the same viewpoint. It is true that the consumer has for a long time already had full value for the cost of debt write-offs in the form of cheap food. But that is not the main consideration. It is—in terms of security, economics, culture and politics—in the whole nation's interest that there should be a healthy farmer class. Nor would the people as a whole be unreasonable and refuse to bear the burdens of the country's unpredictable climate along with the farmers. Moreover, food would not even necessarily become more expensive. Interest costs at the farm level would drop off greatly; the middleman's latitude would be diminished. Nor is the principle of a levy which the whole country pays to keep a business going anything new, Mr Marais says. The whole country is now paying a levy to benefit the gold mining industry. The gold mines contributed 27 percent to the national revenue in 1980, in 1987 only eight percent. This means that all other taxpayers are paying a

levy to keep the gold mines profitable. The voters must now judge, Mr Marais says, which group of people are considered foremost for support by means of a levy: the farmers or the mine bosses.

13084

SOCIAL

USSR Seen as Showing Better Insight Towards Country

34010044c Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
9 Mar 88 p 19

[Editorial: "Look Again"]

[Text] Yesterday we wrote that the South African diplomatic signals with respect to the USSR remain too vague for meaningful analysis. However, Moscow is also busily sending out signals that are being monitored very closely in the United States—and it is instructive to approach the current diplomatic puzzle from that point of view.

Perhaps the most important Russian acknowledgement is that a successful revolution in South Africa is very unlikely. Eighteen months ago, it was believed that only a push was necessary to bring down the South African Government, but since then various involved parties have had their noses bloodied (the ANC, the Frontline states and even Western countries who believed that sanctions were the ultimate weapon).

Where Russia is involved in a struggle in southern Africa that is stimulating its economy, it will not come as a surprise if it reconsiders its position. For example, by effecting an honorable settlement in Angola, at the same time recognizing the realities of South Africa—as well as the impotence of the ANC and the complexity of the situation.

Naturally, Pretoria and Moscow will only be concerned with their own interests—although this is much more true of South Africa since it is that country's survival that is on the line, not simply the victories of a far-away military adventure. Russia will certainly not abandon its long-term objectives, but for the time being it can perhaps make decisions that do strengthen South Africa's position.

Perhaps the most ironic aspect of the Russian strategy is the fact that it is not interested in seeing a devastated economy in South Africa. This reflects greater insight than that demonstrated by the West, who wants to break South Africa with sanctions and thus destabilize the subcontinent.

12271

Influx of Foreign Capital to Leftist Groups Denounced

34010045b Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
1 Mar 88 p 12

[Editorial: "Questions About Foreign Money"]

[Text] Serious reservations and questions about money that is being channelled to South Africa for political purposes have increased in the last few years.

This is probably a major reason for the proposal by Minister Kobie Coetsee that a select committee from the House of Assembly be appointed to study the matter as part of a joint parliamentary committee and, if necessary, to propose further legislation in this regard.

Only last year, Judge G.G.A. Munnik's study of the financing of a controversial ANC-oriented advertisement in English-language newspapers (known in short as the Ball Study) exposed certain alarming facts, including allegations that large sums of money are pouring into South Africa from abroad, money that is clearly intended for leftist-radical forces and the promotion of their objectives.

After the Munnik study, DIE BURGER proposed in an editorial that the apparently large-scale financing of leftist-radicals from abroad is a matter that merits more thorough study.

After all, no government that is worth its weight can allow money generated abroad to be used in its country to undermine law and order, and thus the security of its citizens.

Financial intervention in the domestic affairs of an independent country is totally unacceptable. Especially if this is in fact intended to help people and organizations that would promote polarization and revolution, rather than peaceful constitutional reform.

Similarly, no government can magnanimously permit leftist or rightist radical organizations to draw from hostile foreign sources of money when they lack financial support in their own country.

Against this backdrop, it is important that the planned joint committee of Parliament receive the greatest possible amount of cooperation from anyone who is able to contribute to greater clarity concerning, for example, the extent of foreign financial assistance, who and what organizations are benefited by it and to what ends the money is being used.

This sort of information is necessary for the creation of a more informed and thus able-bodied community.

12271

Property Rights for Blacks Introduced in 'Trust Villages'

34010044d Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Mar 88 p 19

[Text] Cape Town—New regulations aimed at deregulating the lives of Blacks in various regards that will, among other things, enable them to gain full property rights in trust villages go into effect today.

From now on, the various merchants in trust areas will also be freed of limitations on the number of enterprises that they may operate within a certain area.

Minister of Education and Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen made this announcement yesterday in Cape Town, saying that this results from, respectively, the substitution and the repeal of two proclamations.

He said at a press conference that the regulations that enable Blacks in trust villages to gain full property rights affects more than a million people in Black villages in South Africa.

The villages affected are Inanda, Ohlanga, KwaDabeka, Imbali, Ashdown, Nondweni and parts of Edenvale in Natal, Soshanguve, Lethlabile, Gamapodile and Rebene in Transvaal and Tshiame, near Harrysmith, in the Orange Free State.

Dr Viljoen also said that his department has already conducted intensive negotiations with the self-governing areas. They have already drafted preliminary legislation to allow the regulations to go into effect there as well.

The measure that includes enabling Blacks in trust villages to gain full property rights replaces Proclamation R293 of 1962. Up to now, this was the instrument with which villages in the self-governing areas and on bordering South African Development Trust property were developed.

Dr Viljoen said that the new regulations on property rights usher in a system that deregulates the lives of Blacks in trust villages in many regards.

The new regulations deal with property ownership, the alienation of trust property in villages, the registration of deeds in villages, property use in villages and regulations for local authorities.

Among other things, they provide for the following:

—The existing and cheaper forms of property ownership remain subject to conveyance and leasehold rights;

—The holder of a conveyance or leasehold can apply for a conversion of these rights into ownership rights;

—Ownership rights can be registered at the deeds office pursuant to the Deed Registration Act;

—The holder of a conveyance can exercise the normal rights of an owner;

—Buyers can gain registrable rights, including rights to property located outside measured village areas;

—A prospective buyer of property can purchase more than one piece of property;

—Financial institutions that grant loans to buyers can protect their rights by registering a mortgage on the property;

—A plot of land that is used predominantly for residential purposes can also be used for any social or religious activities or for the operation of any undertaking, business, profession or trade, unless a significant number of the neighboring residents are opposed to that activity;

—The holder of a registered conveyance can transfer his rights to the property to another person without the approval of the village administrator, which was formerly required;

—Rights under a registered conveyance or a leasehold certificate can be converted into property rights when a village register is opened in the registration office;

—A mortgage no longer has to be registered according to a drawn-out, prescribed procedure, as was the case with the old regulation;

—The existing village councils remain in effect;

—The new regulations for local authorities will be applicable in the area of each village until they are replaced;

—The building regulation will be relaxed in order to make it easier for a prospective homeowner to build a house or have one built.

12271

Colored Youth Seen as New Non-Racial Element

34010042c Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
17 Feb 88 p 9

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent: "Sonn Sees New Nation for SA", datelined Johannesburg]

[Text] A non-racial philosophy of life is increasingly taking root among younger coloreds in South Africa. This development can be seen as the possible birth of a "new South African nation," Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technicon, said this week. Mr Sonn said the older generation of coloreds have "traumatically experienced" the rejection implicit in apartheid. "The generation after that went a step further than the previous generation and freed themselves from white domination by accepting the philosophy of black awareness. Coloreds were formerly inhabitants within the authority

of the dominant white group. The government at that time hoped the colored community would develop its own identity, but today they have developed into a non-racial community."

Mr Sonn was commenting on reports after he talked about this at Oudtshoorn last week at the regional congress of the KPO:

"I see in this non-raciality of the colored community possibly the origin of a South African nation in which people are assessed on their individual values in place of an artificial identity which has been forced on them by the dominant white group. The colored community is, in my opinion, also the most able to represent a developing South African nation, for the origin of Africa and values of Europe are in it. Perhaps South Africa's pain at the moment is the result of the germination and origin of this new nation. People, white or black, who resist that development do it for racial reasons."

13084

CP Introduces Proposal To Expel Illegal Occupants

34010042d Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
17 Feb 88 p 13

[Article by DIE BURGER political reporter: "CP Wants To Legalize Expulsion of People"]

[Text] The Conservative Party yesterday introduced an amendment bill on the Group Areas Act which, according to the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, will solve "all the so-called problems" surrounding expulsion orders against illegal occupants in white group areas. Dr Treurnicht said in a statement yesterday that the excuse which the government makes for problems with expulsion orders against illegal occupants is a 1982 court decision according to which illegals cannot be expelled before alternative housing is obtained for them. All the so-called problems can be overcome by amending a single word in the Group Areas Act to make it obligatory for a court to issue a expulsion order upon finding somebody guilty. Dr Treurnicht said that if the government were really serious, it could have made this simple amendment a long time ago. The CP has done so now, and it will be illuminating to see whether the government is going to support the amendment.

13084

Poll Shows Just Under Half of NP Favors Indaba, CP Opposes

34010045c Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
8 Mar 88 p 16

[Text] Cape Town—A total of 47.2 percent of the whites in a random survey who indicated that they support the Natal-Indaba idea were also supporters of the National Party.

This finding emerged from a nationwide opinion poll conducted by Mark and Menings on behalf of the Indaba movement. The survey also revealed that 52 percent of the people nationwide support the Indaba idea, while 15 percent are opposed to it.

According to province, both the greatest support for and opposition to Indaba was in Natal. A total of 56.5 percent of the respondents in Natal were in favor of it, while 18.8 percent were against it.

Support was expressed for Indaba by 53.6 percent of the respondents in Cape Province, 49.1 percent in Transvaal and 48.9 percent in the Orange Free State.

If support for or opposition to Indaba is looked at according to political parties, it is seen that 48.7 percent of NP supporters in the survey are in favor of Indaba. A total of 23.6 percent of the NP supporters in the survey are against it.

One surprising finding was that 19.4 percent of the respondents who are CP supporters indicated that they support the Indaba idea. A total of 51.7 percent of the CP supporters are against it.

The strongest support for Indaba came from supporters of the PFP, NRP and the supporters of Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynard Malan.

The poll also found that the largest percentage of opponents to Indaba are supporters of the Conservative Party. A total of 51 percent of Indaba opponents are supporters of the CP, and 34.3 percent of the Indaba opponents are supporters of the National Party.

Prof David van Wyk, director of Indaba, said yesterday at a news conference in Cape Town that Indaba is the only meaningful initiative that is currently under way in South Africa. For that reason, the nationwide support for the idea indicated by the survey is very significant and encouraging.

Last year, there was major support for Indaba among blacks in Natal. The present poll was the first time that the support of whites nationwide was tested.

Before the support of blacks nationwide is tested, there will first be another survey of support for Indaba among blacks in Natal, in light of recent developments in that province, Prof Van Wyk said.

As far as he knows, the cabinet has yet to adopt a position on Indaba. He believes that the government would have condemned the Indaba proposals long ago if it had wanted to, Prof Van Wyk said.

12271

Boesak Reportedly Dissuades Dutch Reformed Church From Visit, Talks
34010039d Cape Town *DIE BURGER in Afrikaans*
17 Feb 88 p 9

[Article by *DIE BURGER* church affairs reporter: "Dutch Dissuaded, NG Paper Claims. Church People No Longer To Come to SA 'Because of Boesak'"]

[Text] A cablegram which Dr Allan Boesak, chairman of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, sent to the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands [GKN] probably led to the GKN decision to postpone the projected discussions with the NG Church later this year. According to the main report in the latest edition of *DIE KERKBODE*, organ of the NG Church, it was determined in the Netherlands that Dr Boesak, who was the moderator of the NG Mission Church's previous synod, sent a cablegram to the GKN, in which he advised that church not to come to South Africa for the discussions. The General Synod of the NG Church decided in 1986 that an effort should be made to again enter into a talk with the GKN. There had formerly been close ties between the NG Church and the GKN, but they were severed in the seventies because of the NG Church's position on racial matters and the GKN's attitude on certain deviations from doctrine.

In view of the fact that delegates from the GKN will be in southern Africa later this year for the meeting of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod in Harare, the ecumenical office of the NG Church invited them to come and talk with the NG Church before or after the synod session. This invitation was initially accepted by the GKN. According to the report, *DIE KERKBODE* asked Rev A. Kruiswijk, secretary of the commission for foreign ecumenical affairs of the GKN, about the matter. To the question whether the GKN's decision had been influenced by correspondence with other churches in South Africa, Rev Kruiswijk said a cablegram was received from the moderator of the NG Mission Church's Synod, in which he advised the GKN not to come to South Africa. Dr Pierre Rossouw, preacher in service of the General Synod for ecumenical affairs and information, told *DIE KERKBODE* that, according to Dutch newspapermen, Dr Boesak objected to foreign churches conducting talks with the NG Church because that "helps" the NG Church "out of its isolation."

The editorial in the same edition of *DIE KERKBODE* says Dr Boesak's cablegram is at least an act of obstruction and haste, incomprehensible when one considers that it comes from someone who says that he is endeavoring to bring about unity of the NG church family. Dr Boesak's doings are indeed important to the NG Church, the article says. "He occupies an important post in our sister church, the NG Mission Church, and also in broader context as chairman of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches." The article says Dr Boesak can play a positive role in bringing about reconciliation, also among Christians, during this period in South Africa.

13084

Eglin, Hendrickse Agree on LP, PFP Cooperation
34010044b Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*
8 Mar 88 p 4

[Text] Cape Town—The leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, and the leader of the Labor Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse, agreed yesterday to what they call "a sound, practical basis for cooperation between the PFP and the LP on matters of common interest."

This is the first result of the recent decision by the PFP's federal council to the effect that the party should also become involved in the other two houses of Parliament.

After the federal council's decision, Mr Eglin told *BEELD* that this involvement could entail either alliances with political parties in the other two houses of Parliament or candidates designated by the PFP itself for elections to the two houses.

According to a joint statement issued by the offices of the two leaders, they met yesterday afternoon to discuss the general political situation, as well as the PFP federal council's decision.

The statement does not mention whether further talks are envisaged.

12271

Hendrickse on Colored Homeland
34010039c Cape Town *DIE BURGER in Afrikaans*
15 Feb 88 p 7

[Article by *DIE BURGER* political editorial staff: "NP 'Wanted Homeland for Coloreds'"]

[Text] A homeland for coloreds was definitely National Party policy according to plans, Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Council of Representatives and leader of the Labor Party, told *DIE BURGER*. He answered the question as to what he would do if Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party came to power and whether there would then still be hope for peaceful change. According to Rev Hendrickse, he does not want to say, as Dr Allan Boesak said on occasion in the United States, that a revolution would occur more quickly if Dr Treurnicht were in power.

Will Not Come to Power

"I do not believe a revolution would take place, because what Dr Treurnicht is going to do is carry out the laws which have been implemented by the NP. That is of course going to lead to conflict." Rev Hendrickse said he does not think the Conservative Party will come to power. "All the members of the Conservative Party were

members of the National Party. And all that they say is 'we want to carry out NP policy as we knew it': a sort of puristic approach to NP policy," Rev Hendrickse said.

Verwoerd

When DIE BURGER pointed out to him that a homeland for coloreds has never yet been NP policy, Rev Hendrickse replied: "It was, oh yes. There was a lot of talk about it in Dr Verwoerd's time. It was definitely policy according to plans. Look at Mitchell's Plain and Manenberg. The government saw it as part of a homeland for coloreds up to Atlantis."

Port Elizabeth

"There was loud talk about the question of a homeland in the Representative Colored Council (VKR). There was talk in the NP of Namaqualand as a possible homeland for coloreds," Rev Hendrickse said. In Port Elizabeth, the coloreds of South End, Willowby and Fairview live about 10 to 20 km further toward the northern areas. This forms part of a "homeland" for coloreds, where they can exercise their own management. This was National Party policy, Rev Hendrickse said.

13084

CP Requests Recognition as Student Group at University of Pretoria

34010044a Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
8 Mar 88 p 4

[Article by Andriette Stofberg]

[Text] A request that the Conservative Party be recognized as an official student organization has been submitted to the student council of the University of Pretoria.

This is the first time that a request has been made that a political party be approved as a UP organization since the 1986-1987 student council adopted guidelines on recognizing political organizations.

The possibility that the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) will also request official recognition on the campus is being widely discussed.

The student council executive committee is discussing the CP request today. Mr Mike Joubert, chairman of the student council, said yesterday that he foresees no problems in approving the request.

The request was submitted by Mr Anre Vorster, chairman of the CP's student branch and former chairman of Ideaal 2000, a rightist UP cultural organization.

There are already three political organizations on campus: the rightist Afrikaner Student Front (ASF), a branch of the moderate Youth Force South Africa and the liberal Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

The last mentioned was formed last year after the student council rejected two requests for the formation of a branch of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS).

There are also two rightist cultural organizations on campus, Ideaal 2000 and the Eddie Hamman branch of the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV).

It is expected that the formation of a CP student organization will deal a death blow to the ASF. In the past, the ASF has been involved in a number of controversial incidents. This reportedly led to a great deal of dissatisfaction within organized rightist circles, since it was felt that this was detrimental to the rightist cause on campus.

According to Mr Joubert, political groups are recognized as official UP organizations on the condition that they are continually subject to the authority of the student council and to the policy and power structure of the university. This is true of political parties as well.

It is necessary that students receive significant political schooling and that an exchange of political opinions be stimulated. The student council would like for the entire political spectrum to be covered in this way.

"There is still a great deal of political apathy among the students. Most UP students are not involved and are unable to state their own political position. The student council's goal in recognizing political organization is to break through this apathy," Mr Joubert said.

12271

AWB Efforts To Organize Student Union on Campus Appear Doomed

34010044e Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 March 1988 p 4

[By Andriette Stofberg]

[Text] It is all but certain that the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) will not be permitted to function as an official student organization at the University of Pretoria.

The AWB submitted a request to this effect to the student council yesterday after the Conservative Party presented a similar request earlier this week.

The CP request was approved yesterday afternoon by the executive committee of the student council. The CP is thus the first political party to be allowed to function as an organization on campus. No requests from other political parties have been received thus far.

The AWB request was discussed yesterday evening at an informal meeting of the student council. Nine of the fifteen voting members were opposed to it.

According to student council chairman Mr Mike Joubert, the general opinion was that the AWB should not be recognized as an organization, but that because of the sensitivity of the matter the full council should vote on it this evening.

Although the executive council has the authority to make a decision on the AWB request, the committee wanted a mandate from the full council in order to reject the request.

Mr Joubert said that his personal opinion is that the AWB will not be recognized by the university.

The attitude at yesterday evening's meeting was that the request should be rejected because the AWB is not a political party, but rather a "White activist group" that, according to statements made by its leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, is not in favor of moderation.

The AWB also uses unacceptable methods to achieve its objectives, as seen from earlier disruptions of political meetings in Pietersburg and Standerton.

From the principles submitted by the AWB to the student council, it is clear that the AWB's potential for damaging the UP's image is too great, Mr Joubert said.

"The student council wants UP students to gain more political schooling, but certain limits must be set."

12271

University of Pretoria Student Council Reorganized

34010045d Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] Drastic changes in the structure of the representative student council of the University of Pretoria are being contemplated.

This plan for a structure that will genuinely represent all interest groups on campus was drawn up after various attempts were made over the last few years to find a satisfactory solution.

The proposals will be presented to the students at a mass meeting on 25 May. Until then, interest groups and the university administration will be informed of the changes, and their proposals will be studied.

According to student council chairman Mr Mike Joubert, the days when a student council can look and act like a group of high school students are long past. A university with as many students as UP cannot be administered on the student level as it has been up to now.

While the number of students and of student interest groups has risen sharply in recent years, the structure of the student council has remained more or less the same. It is currently cumbersome and inefficient, and this keeps the student council from achieving its goal of providing preeminent service to the student community.

Furthermore, the basis on which the student council has thus far been elected is not representative of all interest groups.

The new structure should eliminate problems such as the uninvolvement of students in the election and activities of the student council, as well as the phenomenon of students with inadequate experience being elected to student council.

The magnitude of student uninvolvement can be seen from the low voter turnout in student council elections in recent years. In 1985 it was 29.5 percent, in 1986 23.67 percent and in 1987 around 40 percent. The last-noted result was achieved after the 1986-87 student council made an effort to determine the needs of students and to arouse interest in the election.

As a result of the planned new structure, the student council will consist of a central student council consisting of the chairman and six other members, who will act as an executive council.

The rest of the council will consist of four departments: the chairmen of offices such as student entertainment, art and culture, RADIO TUKS and PERDEBY [student newspaper], which are elected within those offices; the chairman of all houses on campus; five co-opted members, at least one of which will be appointed from the organizations; and a number of members for the departments of student leadership, projects and BRUG, to be elected by the entire student body.

According to Mr Joubert, the advantages of the new structure include the following: The house committees will gain more authority and recognition on the highest level of student government, the day students will be involved, political pressure groups will be eliminated, every UP student will gain direct representation on the student council and superfluous projects will be eliminated.

12271

Kuanda Denies Crackdown Racially Motivated
34000500c Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
14 Mar 88 p 1k

[Excerpt] President Kuanda has told off critics of the government crackdown on unscrupulous traders for alleging that the move was racialistic.

He dismissed as baseless and malicious claims that the withdrawal of licences from traders suspected of abetting black marketeering was meant to victimise a particular race.

Addressing a Youth Day parade at the Freedom Statue on Lusaka's Independence Avenue, Cde Kuanda also suggested that some of the shops closed down in the operation be taken over by cooperatives.

The recent crackdown on the traders suspected of abetting black marketeering was not racialistic, he stressed.

After thanking the youths for supporting government's action against unscrupulous traders. The president said sharply: "Some stupid people are going round saying we are going racial. Zambia will never go racial.

"We are a principled and disciplined people in life. We can never go racial."

Some of the traders whose licences were revoked were "white, brown and black with a flat nose like mine. We know each one comes from God the Creator" the president said.

This was an important message that should heard across the country and beyond its borders.

All races harboured both criminals and law abiding citizens. It would not be right to designate some races as being totally criminal.

At least 182 trading licenses have been revoked by government since the exercise against suspected "sources" of black marketeering began.

/12232

Kuanda Suggests Force may be Applied in Rural Repatriation

34000500b Lusaka *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* in English 14 Mar 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Unemployed youths in urban centres were yesterday urged to register for voluntary repatriation to rural areas before the government was forced to change the constitution for their mandatory repatriation.

Reacting to suggestions read to him during Youth Day celebrations at the Freedom Statue in Lusaka President Kaunda rejected a suggestion to discard military training in rural youth resettlement programme.

Reading the youths' recommendations, Cde Lorraine Chizyuka, a Grade 11 Student at Kamwala Secondary School, suggested that military interference in the youth resettlement programme should not be allowed in both content and approach of officers and men attached to the scheme.

But Dr Kaunda said: "Do not force me to change the constitution and force the people to go back to the land. The party and its government wants people to do this voluntarily with a clean heart and not by force."

He rejected the appeal that there should be the barest militarisation of the resettlement scheme by countering that this would defeat the whole purpose of Zambians being prepared to defend themselves.

"Defence of our own country is our responsibility because nobody else will defend Zambia. We cannot divorce the importance of defence that is attached to production," he said.

In the youths' message Cde Chizyuka expressed concern which the youth had over the involvement of the Ministry of Defence in resettlement programmes and said that she foresaw a similar situation happening as was the case in the rural reconstruction cooperatives.

The youth resettlement programme was announced by Cde Kaunda during a press conference on 20 February.

/12232

Relief Maize Allegedly Being Sold by Truck Drivers

34000500a Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
14 Mar 88 p 7

[Text] Relief maize for sale in some famine-stricken parts of Southern Province is reportedly being sold to villagers en route by truck drivers.

A Printpak senior member of staff based in Ndola who was in the province on a visit witnessed one such incident recently.

He said in Livingstone at the weekend that villagers seemed to be aware of the racket as they waited for the trucks by the roadside at night.

But the official who did not want to be identified did not explain how the drivers covered up for missing bags when they reached their destinations.

He said more than 10 bags were sold at K40 each, the subsidised price for the relief consignments and he believed that was going on in other parts of the province too. Southern Province Police Chief Cde Alfred Mulopa could not be reached for comment.

The provincial party leader including member of the central committee Cde Felix Luputa who was said to be in Lusaka were also not available.

Last month it was alleged that in Gwembe some villagers were buying relief maize in bulk with a view to reselling it to Namboard or the cooperative union.

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